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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Beach Still at Work—The Defendant Roughly Handled.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A dense crowd filled the Brooklin Court room this morning, the ladies attending being an increase over previous days, and all parties to the suit were present.

Judge Neilson said that some of the jury were in his room this morning, and, from conversations with them in regard to the occurrences of last evening he believed that they were laboring under misapprehensions.

Messrs. Fullerton and Evarts made a few remarks on the same subject, and said that all the issues Mr. Beecher had to meet were those presented by the witnesses on the stand, and not those advanced against him in the newspapers containing outside issues.

Judge Neilson then said that he had observed in some of the evening papers paragraphs to the effect that his charge had been prepared two months ago, and that he had some time since received requests to charge from some of the counsel; but in justice to himself and the counsel, he felt compelled to state that his charge was not yet finished, but was now in process of preparation, and that he had not received any requests to charge. He was of the opinion that if he was allowed to deliver his charge he could do it in such a manner that counsel would have but few requests to make, and these they could advance after the charge had been given. Messrs. Fullerton and Evarts acquiesced in this matter.

Mr. Beach then arose and continued his summing up to the jury, and read the letter from Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, in which he speaks of a bird singing in his heart and in which he mentioned "true inwardness." The "nest-hiding" letter was also read. Counsel also took this opportunity of disclaiming that they took the meaning of the word to be adultery. That was not so, as it meant concealment. In Beecher's novel, "Norwood," he likens a delicate woman concealing her love to a bird covering it up with vines and leaves. In a letter of June 1, 1873, Beecher said he was spending his last Sunday and preaching his last sermon, and in Tilton's testimony it appears that Beecher asked him to give him notice if he was going to publish the documents, that he might either take his life by suicide or take a voyage to some foreign land, and the jury remembered the evidence given by Mrs. Moulton.

Counsel would trouble them with a few remarks upon the testimony of Mr. Richards, in which he stated that he saw Beecher in the front room and Mrs. Tilton moving hastily away, with flushed cheeks. The jury might not give the plaintiff's counsel any credit for thus bringing a brother to testify against a sister and that the horror of the situation did not strike them. Counsel had not pressed the witness very closely, as they had got enough from him to serve all their purposes. We are told that Mrs. Tilton loved Mr. Beecher, and also that she had a feeling for her. Remember this condition of things in that light. Beecher on the chair and the door opened suddenly, and this woman springing away from him with burning cheeks. Was not this a situation which would cause suspicion to enter the heart of a brother? We are told that Mr. Beecher visited Mrs. Tilton to pray with and advise her, but this was not the attitude of prayer they were in when the door was opened. It was suggested that on the impulse of the moment and in the embarrassment, she did not advance to her brother to greet him, but sprung to the window, thus showing that she was cognizant of the nature of her impropriety. Was this witness, therefore, to be believed?

Counsel then passed to the consideration of Redpath's testimony. He read the interview which Redpath had with Tilton at the time he got the True Story from him, and also an interview which Redpath had with Tilton when Moulton was present, on which occasion Redpath mentioned the fact that he was going to see Beecher, and Tilton said, "Tell him that I charge adultery." Counsel then read the letter from Mrs. Morse to Beecher, in which she says that when she thinks of the misery he had caused to the family, and heard him cracking his jokes, she thought, with the psalmist, there was no God. Beecher made no inquiries of her as to why she charged her daughter's misery to him, and the troubles in this family household. What would Beecher do if he had been innocent of the charge? Instead of writing, he would have gone to her and demanded an explanation of this language used about him. Pure and innocent, as he said he was, and never uttering an improper word to her, could this man, if he was innocent, submit to these charges without remonstrance? If he could, he did not inherit the same nature as counsel and the jury. In another letter, Mrs. Morse depicts the straits and circumstances her daughter was in, and implores him to come and the secret of her daughter's life would not be mentioned. She knew it was hard to bring it up, and that he must have suffered intensely. She thought it strange that he (Beecher) should ask her to call him son, and yet, said counsel, Beecher, according to his view of his conduct, had never done anything which should induce Mrs. Morse to recognize him as her son; he had never done anything to that daughter which justified Mrs. Morse in calling him son. It was entirely competent that Mrs. Morse should have taken the stand and explained every word of these remarkable letters. Why was it that Tilton, Moulton and Beecher called Mrs. Morse a dangerous woman, and why were these letters read here without any explanation from Mr. Beecher? These letters were sensible and intelligent; there were no signs in them of a wandering intellect. Mr. Porter had suggested that these were but the wanderings of a mind overturned through the family troubles, but there was not the slightest foundation for the suggestion.

Some significance was to be attached to the interview or to the 26th of December, at Mr. Frothingham's house, between Beecher and Bowen. A bold demand was made on Beecher; it was insolent and had no foundation. How did Beecher meet it? He took the letter of dismissal from his pocket, and said nothing until Bowen inquired of him what he had to say about it. He did not ask Bowen for an explanation of his conduction with this message, but asked him if he was a friend of his. At that time Beecher had no knowledge of the love borne him by Mrs. Tilton. What was it made this man if he was innocent, request of Bowen a statement of whether his feelings were friendly to him or not? Beecher saw then the necessity of distracting Bowen's attention from Tilton and securing him as an ally for himself. He took the right course to do so, though of his motives we are ignorant, yet to this hour, said counsel, he has by so doing made this demand from Bowen was still a member of Beecher's church and partook of his ministrations; and did it not throw a light on the nature of Bowen's mind, and the jury considered Beecher's appeal to Bowen, which came from his trembling lips, to be a friend to him? Mr. Beach then stated that Beecher, if innocent, could not have resented under the assertion of Bowen made to Howard in 1870, that he knew nothing which could drive Beecher from the Brooklyn, and which Bowen did not dare deny. Bowen said this to Howard after stating that the settlement of his difficulties with Beecher did not include one thing. This charge was known to Beecher, and yet he had continued during all these years to break the Scriptural bread for this communion and point out for him the blood of the Redeemer.

After recess, Mr. Beach continued his address, saying he would consider some minor topics. He referred to Beecher's call upon Mrs. Tilton, when he claims Peekskill for that purpose, as one of the little circumstances which corroborated the case of the plaintiff. He alluded again to the charge of blackmail, and then took up the evidence of Bessie Turner. He argued that the story of her removal from the bedroom was absurd. He did not care to make a charge of wilful untruth against this witness, but that her theatric nature (to borrow a word from the defense) and the pruriency of her imagination had led her into great exaggerations, he thought there could be no doubt. One important fact appeared from her testimony, that as early as December 14, 1870, Mr. Tilton charged his wife with adultery, although the defense claimed that this charge resulted from a conspiracy which was not formed until December 26. Moreover, Mrs. Bradshaw testified, although Bessie Turner denied it, that the fact was communicated to her by Bessie Turner at that date. Counsel continued: The issue cannot be avoided. The plaintiff's witnesses must be convicted of perjury, or else Mr. Beecher has quieted his conscience by a form of denial of his own selection. There were cases when men had lied to save the honor of the women to whom they had intrigues, and in such instances it was thought to be no sin. Counsel quoted several cases as examples. He then quoted from a sermon of Mr. Beecher, in which he said that the first thing after committing a crime was to purify yourself from it, and then take counsel from some friend. This was the teaching of Mr. Beecher, and the question was whether he had acted on his own theory and convinced his own mind and conscience that this was a case where he should commit that which, under other circumstances, would be a grievous sin. Mr. Beecher had often shown the tendencies which beset a man who lied, even in the court of his own mind, where he endeavored to befog and deceive himself. Mr. Beecher says he does not marvel that there is so much lying, but the marvel to him was that there was so little of it.

Counsel quoted from a sermon of the defendant's, "Our Relations to the Atonement," in which Mr. Beecher spoke of the idea of a God suffering for a world, and that there were some men who felt that they had no need of an atonement, and says Mr. Beecher, "I do not believe in its need." Henry Ward Beecher teaching the inspiration of the Scriptures while he did not believe in one of its cornerstones! All the apostles, said Mr. Beach, teach us that salvation was reached through the atoning blood of Christ, and all this was rejected by Mr. Beecher, who did not believe in the saving blood of a Redeemer. And Mr. Tracy, in his opening, branded Moulton as a heathen, while Beecher was held up as the pure and Christian character of the age! Mr. Beach made further quotations from Mr. Beecher's sermons, in order to show that his teachings were, in a measure, a departure from the orthodox faith, and the court adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

ULTRAMONTANE RIOTS—A BURGOMASTER DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

BERLIN, June 22.—Serious riots, caused by Ultramontanes, occurred yesterday in the town of Rhein, East Prussia. The Burgomaster was stabbed and dangerously wounded.

France.

PUBLIC POWERS BILL PASSED TO SECOND READING.

PARIS, June 22.—The Assembly decided at to-day's sitting, to pass the Public Powers bill to second reading.

EXCITING DEBATE ON THE PUBLIC POWERS BILL.

PARIS, June 22.—In the National Assembly, M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, expressed his astonishment at the attack upon the Government yesterday by MM. Blanc and Montjau in the debate on the Public Powers Bill. He pointed to the fact that the Government put forth its programme upon coming into office, and that no disapproval thereof was then expressed. He challenged its opponents to bring forward a resolution condemning that programme. M. Buffet added that he would preserve the programme inviolate while he continued in office. He acknowledged that the supplementary constitutional bills were contrary to the principles of MM. Blanc and Montjau; that they did not intrust the President of the Republic with the role of an American President, which would render necessary the alteration of all French laws. He instanced the law which empowers the President to fix the number of the military contingent. There was no analogy between France and the United States. He concluded as follows: In organizing a Government for France, we did not start from an abstract point of view; we asked for conditions necessary to place the Executive in harmony with French customs and traditions. Even if you could prove that the Public Power bill was incompatible with the Republic, we think the country would sacrifice the abstract principle and prefer a government more in harmony with its own character. The Right cheered the speech throughout.

General Du Temple, a Legitimist deputy, created great confusion by some intemperate remarks, in the course of which he insulted Minister Buffet and Duc d'Audeffret-Pasquier, President of the Assembly. He declared MacMahon equally guilty with Napoleon III. for Sedan.

The speaker was called to order and silenced by the interposition of the House.

England.

MORE LONDON FAILURES.

LONDON, June 23, 5 A. M.—The morning papers announce the failures of J. H. Runall & Sons., No. 20 King William street, London, with liabilities estimated at $900,000; and William Marshall, of Manchester, with liabilities placed at $500,000.

THE MOODY-SANKEY SCARE.

LONDON, June 23.—At the last moment Moody and Sankey have been notified that they will not be permitted to hold service at Eton. Accordingly they have given up their appointment there, and will go to Windsor and preach in the Town Hall this afternoon.

LONDON, June 22.—The revival meeting, as originally proposed, was not held at Eton, because the local authorities would not furnish a police force, which was considered necessary to maintain order. In addition to this, the opposers of the movement persuaded the Mayor of Windsor to withdraw permission for the use of the town hall by Messrs. Moody and Sankey. But a meeting was finally held to-day in a private garden, at which two hundred students of Eton, five masters and three hundred citizens were present. The Earl of Cavan, Lord Wriesbesby and Earl Russell accompanied Messrs. Moody and Sankey to Eton. During the service Mr. Moody announced that he had received a telegram stating that the Governors of Eton had sustained the head master and removed all obstacles to the proposed meeting, but he (Moody) had no intention of holding further services in the neighborhood.

FIRE AT PRESTON, LANCASTER—LOSS $100,000.

Emery Dyson's mill, at Preston, Lancaster, was burned last night. One hundred hands are thrown out of employment. Loss $100,000.

Ireland.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

DUBLIN, June 22.—The members of the American Rifle Team were engaged in practice shooting to-day at Dollymount. Their scores were extremely satisfactory and surprised the spectators. To-night a promenade concert, in honor of the American riflemen, took place at the Theater Royal. The visitors were enthusiastically received, and a number of American airs played by the band were loudly applauded. It is impossible for the team to accept more than a small proportion of the invitations sent them.

THE IRISH TEAM.

At a rifle contest in Belfast, to-day, to complete the Irish team, Johnson and McKenna defeated Rigby and Fulton. Johnson scored 218 out of a possible 225.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 22.—Steamships California, Spain, Italy and Pereire, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 22, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝@93⅝; for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 102⅝; do. 1867, 103⅝; 10-40's, 98⅜. Erie 17⅜; 1855's, 85. Illinois Central 93; New York Central 93; Erie 11⅝@12; preferred 22. Refined petroleum 8¼@8¾. Turpentine 25⅛@28.

PARIS, June 22.—Rentes 64 francs 35 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 88⅝.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Refined petroleum 29¼ francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7 7-16d; Orleans 7⅝d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 6,500 American. Flour—Extra State 22s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 8s 4d@8s 10d. Corn 32s 6d. Pork—Western 75s 6d; Eastern 80s 6d. Bacon—Long clear middles 51s 6d; short clear middles 52s. Beef 72s 6d. Lard 57s. Tallow 41s. Cheese 58s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 7½d. Turpentine 27s@28s.

COLUMBUS.

Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College—Closing Exercises.

COLUMBUS, June 22.—The closing exercises of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College occurred to-day. An address was delivered by Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass. There are now seventy students at the college. The next term will begin September 15.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Falling barometer, southwest to west winds, warm, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

All the troops which have been on duty in the Schuylkill coal regions, will be immediately sent home.

Base Ball—At Chicago, Philadelphias 8, Chicagos 2. At St. Louis, Hartfords 8, St. Louis Red Stockings 1. At Cincinnati, Washingtons 8, Ludlows 5.

Four of the Commissioners of Cook county, Illinois, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for corrupt practices, especially in regard to building contracts.

The *Republique Francaise* newspaper announces that it will contribute one thousand francs to the fund for the purpose of sending delegates to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

The Sunday schools of New Philadelphia, O., were on a grand picnic excursion yesterday to Waynesburg. The copious rain in the early part of the day interfered to some extent, but the little folks spent a happy day.

Judge Blodgett, of the United States Court, at Chicago, yesterday delivered an opinion to apply to the cases of distillers whose books were seized recently. He decides that books and papers may be seized and used as testimony against their owners.

A large editorial party composed of representatives of the press from the all principal cities and towns in North western Ohio, as well as from Detroit and other points in Michigan, left Toledo *via* the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, at noon yesterday, on an excursion to the far West.

Buy Cheese and Fish at the Checkerea Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The President has Little Hope of the Success of the Sioux Commission—Fred Grant Coming Home to Rest and Resign—Thurman's Chances for the Presidency Weakened by His Adherence to the Ohio Platform—The Uruguay Exiles Allowed to Land at Charleston.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1875.

The President Not Hopeful of the Indian Negotiations.

A private letter received to-day from Long Branch, states that the President has expressed himself a having little hope of any material result from the labors of the Sioux Commission.

Concerning Fred Grant.

Colonel Fred Grant is expected to return from the expedition into the Indian country in about two weeks. He will then go to Long Branch and remain a short time for rest and recreation, and will then enter actively into the work in his banking house in this city, resigning his position in the army.

Thurman in Bad Odor.

In political circles here the belief is that Senator Thurman has very much weakened his chances for the Democratic nomination for President by his tacit acquiescence in the inflation platform of the Ohio Democracy. After the position against inflation taken by him in the Senate, his present attitude shows that he lacks both independence and sincerity. For this reason neither the rag money Democracy of the West nor the hard money Democracy of the East will be disposed to trust him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1875.

THE URUGUAY EXILES AT CHARLESTON.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has to-day telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at Charleston to allow the political exiles who arrived on the bark Puig from Uruguay to land, no good reason being shown why they should be excluded from this country. It appears that though the vessel sailed under a foreign flag, she carried no papers of any kind. There is some trouble in regard to her legal duty in the United States, and it is supposed that she has incurred severe penalties by her arrival as aforesaid.

THE FARRAGUT PRIZE MONEY.

The Secretary of the Navy has made a requisition for $360,000 on the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay the remainder of the Farragut prize awards. This sum will be placed to the credit of the Assistant Treasurer for the use of the prize fund. It will be distributed among 4,500 persons heretofore attached to the thirty-five or forty vessels of Farragut's fleet which made the captures from the Confederates. The aggregate amount derived from all such naval captures during the late war, was about $38,000,000, of which $14,000,000 was turned over to the Navy Pension Fund, $6,000,000 distributed to the captors and the remainder absorbed in expenses, &c. The Farragut cases are the last to be adjusted.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS FOR ILLINOIS.

The President has appointed Thomas J. Kinney Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth district of Illinois. John O'Neill has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First district of Illinois.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM S. KING.

In the Criminal Court, to-day, the counsel of William S. King, accused of perjury in connection with the Pacific Mail steamship subsidy, asked that an early day be fixed for his trial. The Court said that it would be continued to the October term, unless in the meantime the Government could secure the attendance of R. B. Irwin, the principal witness, which is not probable, as Irwin is now in Europe.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Reports received at the Bureau of Agriculture from different sections, indicate that winter and spring wheat will yield four-fifths of a full crop. Rye promises better than wheat, but will fall below the usual average. Oats are in good condition, and will reach nearly a full yield in the States of largest production. The barley crop promises well, and clover a fair average condition. Fruit prospects are fair to good in the East, and below the average in the West.

PARKER'S, PA.

Races of Citizens' Driving Park.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S, PA., June 22, 1875.

The races at the Citizens' Driving Park commenced to-day, and were highly successful.

The three-minute race was won by Tarlton, in three straight heats; Beulah second, General Lee third. Time—2:34½, 2:35, 2:38½.

The 2:28 race was won in three straight heats by Belle Brassfield; Topsy second, Cattaraugus Chief third. Time—2:35, 2:36, 2:34½.

The running half-mile and repeat was won by Saunter; Black Squirrel second. Time—50½, 51¾.

SECOND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

A Reminiscence of King Philip's War.

WARREN, R. I., June 22.—The celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the attack made upon Swansea, Mass., by King Philip, at the opening of his war on the New England colonies, took place to-day.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Annual Report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is published to-day. It shows that the gross earnings of the road for the year ending March 31 were $7,388,634, together with interest on loans, which amounts to $11,003; operating expenses, $3,856,329; net earnings, $3,543,284. There has been paid from this sum $2,433,584, leaving a surplus of $1,109,700.

Suit to Foreclose Second Mortgage of the Buffalo, New York and Erie.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Wm. H. Willis, a holder of $7,000 worth of bonds of the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad Company, the payment of which the Erie Railroad Company has guaranteed, and on which are secured by a second mortgage of the Buffalo branch, has commenced a suit to foreclose that mortgage. He includes as defendants in the suit the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad Company; Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Company; Chas. F. Hunton, V. Williams and Butler Duncan, as trustees of the Buffalo branch mortgages, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Earnings of Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the first fifteen days of June, 1875 and 1874, are as follows: 1875—$485,098 53; 1874—$364,537 94; increase in 1875—$118,470 59. average increase in 1875 over 1874—32.50 per cent.

Proposed Consolidation of Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: "The rumor of the proposed consolidation of the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Railways is creating quite a stir in this city. The managers of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are preparing to move out, the railroad company intending to run their own express. Mr. Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, Mr. Card, President of the Kansas Pacific, and five directors of the different roads were here this morning. It is probable that through freight and Pulman cars will be run from St. Louis to Ogden over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway.

FIRE RECORD.

Dover, Kentucky—$50,000.

CINCINNATI, June 22—W. E. Tabb & Co's woolen and flouring mills, at Dover, Mason county, Ky., were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000; insurance unknown. Some twenty or thirty persons are thrown out of employment by the catastrophe.

Georgetown Kentucky—$10,000.

CINCINNATI, June 22—A fire at Georgetown, Ky., destroyed a livery stable and four dwellings. A number of horses were consumed in the flames. Loss estimated at $10,000; insurance $5,000.

The Canadian Fires—Navigation Suspended on the Upper Ottawa.

OTTAWA, June 22.—A dispatch from Pembroke says that the fires stopped navigation on the Upper Ottawa this morning. The people at St. Josephs are burying their household furniture to protect it.

Grand Haven—$45,000.

DETROIT, June 22.—The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad grain elevator at Grand Haven, Michigan, was burned at seven o'clock to-night. The fire is supposed to have caught from a passing tug. There was no grain in the elevator. It was owned by a stock company at Milwaukee. The loss is about $45,000, on which there is reported to have been about $20,000 insurance in the Germania, of New York.

BOSS TWEED

Visits His Office Once More,

Furnishes Bail on Two New Indictments,

And is Sent to Ludlow Street Jail in Default of Bail in the Civil Suits.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Boss Tweed appeared in the Court House to-day in custody of the Deputy Sheriff. He was smuggled off Blackwell's Island at ten o'clock last night and driven around the city in a carriage. This morning he went to his office in Duane street, and spent some time in consultation with his counsel, after which he proceeded to the District Attorney's office with his son and secretary.

In the Supreme Court his counsel presented to Judge Davis the order of the Court of Appeals for his discharge from the penitentiary, which was signed by the Judge.

The Boss soon after appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. The room was soon packed with people, an immense number of others clamoring for admittance. District Attorney Phelps moved that the defendant be arraigned to plead to an indictment found in November, 1873.

David Dudley Field, of counsel for Tweed, stated that they were not ready to plead or to make a motion to quash, notice of this indictment having been received only a few days since.

Mr. Peckham, on behalf of the people, said that it was evident that the defendant intended to pursue the old tactics and stave off proceedings as long as possible. This was disclaimed by Mr. Field. A legal war of words followed, which lasted nearly an hour, Messrs. Phelps and Peckham, on behalf of the people, claiming that there was no reason why this case should be made a special one, or special favor be shown to the defendant.

Mr. Field demanded to know what special favors had been shown or would be. My client, said he, has for seven months been illegally confined in the penitentiary, and without committing the slightest outrage, an outrage for which every one concerned in it shall be held strictly accountable, and after he is released from higher power than themselves, it is wrong, it is unjust to ask us to plead to an indictment of which we know nothing. Counsel further said they could not be considered a special favor to issue warrants in a civil suit of six millions, and to fix bail at the enormous figure of three millions, and that such a bail was unprecedented.

Yes, said Mr. Peckham, and the stealing of six million was an unheard of thing until the defendant committed the theft. The matter here rested, and Judge Brady stated that he believed the defendant ought to have time to examine the indictment, but could not give a formal decision until late in the day. The Court then fixed the bail on the new indictment. The above argument was on an indictment charging the Boss with conspiracy in obtaining the signature of Mayor Hall to a warrant paid to Andrew J. Garvey. On this indictment the Court fixed the bail at three thousand dollars. On the indictment found by the Grand Jury of the May, 1875, term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which charges him with conspiracy in the Canal Ring frauds with Peter B. Sweeney and Elbert A. Woodward, defrauded the city, the Court fixed the bail at one thousand dollars. The proceedings then adjourned, and Tweed, surrounded by his counsel, left the court room.

After the bonds became bondsmen on the former indictment, and Charles Devlin on the latter. The whole party returned to the Oyer and Terminer and the bonds were approved by Judge Brady. Tweed was then taken in custody again, on an order of arrest in the civil suits, and conveyed to Ludlow street jail, where he will remain until the three million bail is furnished.

Tweed arrived at Ludlow street jail late in the afternoon. He has engaged the warden's sitting room, which is neatly furnished and well ventilated. He says he expects by to-morrow afternoon to be a free man.

INDIANAPOLIS.

A Centennial Meeting Last Night.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—A meeting in the interest of the Centennial, was held to-night, at which Governor Hendricks presided. Senator Morton and McDonald, Hon. Messrs. Landers and Voorhees and others were on the platform and made speeches. Mr. Voorhees made the principal speech. There was great unanimity of feeling, and a good start was made. Another meeting follows to-morrow night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1875.

TAMMANY DISCIPLINES MORRISEY.

John Morrisey was before the Tammany Committee on Discipline last night to answer charges of disloyalty. He was very indignant, and said he was in harmony with Tammany, but he was opposed to its management, and the Anti-Ring faction might as well make out its dismissal, as he should not resign until he saw fit.

AN ANTI-TAMMANY ORGANIZATION.

The *Herald* say the dissatisfaction which has of late been manifesting itself against Tammany Hall, is gradually assuming shape. Last night there assembled in one of the upper parlors of Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, a large number of influential Democrats, whose object was to form an organization which, it is hoped, will overthrow Tammany. The latter organization they claim, has outlived its usefulness, and the time is now ripe for party reorganization on a new basis. To-night will give all people a chance to form a General Committee, which will be constituted of representative of various elements of the party. To this end it was last night decided to get a representative delegation from each of the city wards, with a view to arranging the preliminaries for the election of the General Committee proposed. The first object of the organization will be to institute a systematic campaign against Tammany, and it is intended that the General Committee shall be a provisional one, but that it shall be permanent. On Monday next another meeting will be held, at which about forty of its members from each ward will be present, and it is then expected that important work will be made in a few days.

BROWN, THE COUNTERFEITER, PLEADS GUILTY.

J. Brown, the notorious counterfeiter from Cincinnati, who escaped some time since from Ludlow street jail, was placed on trial yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, on the charge of attempting to sell counterfeit two dollar and ten dollar national currency notes. These notes had, after their capture from Brown, been placed in a safe in the office of the Secret Service Division on Bleeker street, from which it was alleged they were stolen by General Mauck. The notes were not produced on trial, and to prove their loss Superintendent Hall and Elmer Washburn, Misses Jennie Ralph and Rebecca Moore, of the Treasury Department at Washington, and Detectives Keuck and Porter was given. Brown withdrew his plea of not guilty, plead guilty and was remanded for sentence.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAID TO HAVE DECLARED WAR AGAINST BURMAH.

Cable dispatches report that the British Government has declared war against Burmah. The report causes considerable excitement, especially in well informed business circles, where large interests would be materially affected by an Anglo-Burmese war. One dispatch says the Chinese Government is concentrating troops at Manwyne, in consequence of the Anglo-Burmese quarrel. A formidable Chinese force is said to be ready for service at any moment on the frontier. This warlike movement has greatly depressed commerce here.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion at Steubenville—Two Men Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 22, 1875.

About seven o'clock this morning, the boiler in the brewery of M. Basler & Son, on South High street, exploded with terrific force, totally destroying a large portion of the building and severly injuring two men, Dennis Scanton and Alex. Griesshober. The boiler was lifted from its foundation, plunged through an adjoining dwelling house, and carried a distance of nearly two hundred yards in the air, and landed in a yard on High street. The loss on the brewery is $10,000; insurance $5,000.

Fire in a Nevada Mine—Two Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The hoisting works of Minchie mine at Nevada City, caught fire this afternoon. Six men were in the shaft, which is four hundred feet deep. One escaped, and two were taken out dead after subduing the flames. Another will probably die. The remaining two were rescued uninjured.

Fatal Fall of Scaffolding.

DETROIT, June 22.—At one o'clock today the scaffolding on the new Opera House fell a distance of fifty feet. Four workmen were carried down. One, named Jackson, was instantly killed, and others are thought to be fatally injured.

The United States steamer Benecia will start to-day, from San Francisco, for Victoria, to bring down the officers and crew of the wrecked Saranac.

MAINE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM AND TICKET.

AUGUSTA, June 22.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. There were present 639 delegates. General Samuel J. Anderson was chosen Permanent Chairman. After the committees had been appointed, the Convention adjourned till the afternoon.

In the afternoon session, resolutions were read and adopted embodying the following declarations:

The Constitution is the people's only safeguard; the right of the people and the States must be sacredly preserved from the touch of military or Congressional usurpation; civil supremacy in times of peace; equality of rights of all men under the law; a sound currency—coin or its equivalent; tariff for revenue only; the Government economically administered; an honest preservation of the public faith to the public creditor; a return to economy in the administration of the Government, national, State and municipal; the abolition of unnecessary offices and the reduction of salaries; one term for the President, with a salary of $25,000.

The resolutions arraign the Republican party for the abandonment of principles, profligacy and corruption; condemn the Administration in strong terms for the responsibility of the Louisiana usurpation and the attempt to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* by the last Congress; and pronounce it no longer safe to trust the reins of government in such hands.

The Administration is pronounced responsible for the present depressed condition of the country's commerce, for the crippling of the shipbuilding trade and for the driving of American mercantile marine from the ocean.

The people of Maine, suffering under the burden of oppressive taxation, demand reform and appeal to all men, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with them to secure this triumph.

An effort made to incorporate the financial resolutions of the Ohio Democratic Convention, failed.

General Charles W. Roberts, of Bangor, was nominated for Governor, and the Convention adjourned.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Report from Jenney's Expedition—Gold Said to have been Found in Paying Quantities—Custer's Report Confirmed.

FORT LARAMIE, June 22.—A party from the Black Hills arrived to-day. Professor Jenney's party and the expedition under Colonel Dodge have formed a permanent camp on French creek, near Harney's Peak, called Camp Harney, and close by the stockade built by the miners whom Captain Mix brought out. Gold seems to have been found in abundance. Nearly one hundred miners were found there in different camps, who have made claims and done considerable work in building sluices, digging ditches, etc. Some of the parties report that the soldiers in the command have panned out $10 and $15 of rich quality. The command is reported in good condition.

OMAHA, June 22.—The following is just received from Colonel R. J. Dodge, in command of the escort to Professor Jenney's Black Hills exploring expedition:

HARNEY'S PEAK, June 17.—Gold found in paying quantities on French Creek. Custer's report confirmed in every particular. Command well and in fine condition. Private advices received here say the command found one hundred miners at work in Custer's gulch, taking out gold at the rate of five to twenty-five dollars a pan. The evidences are strong that there are many more miners in the country. The gold found is coarse and scaly, but easily pounded. Quartz mining not abundant, but no one has prospected them. No Indians were seen by the command. They are north of the peak.

ST. PAUL.

The Civil Rights Case Goes Over for the Present.

ST. PAUL, June 22.—Judge Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, appeared to-day on the bench of the United States Circuit Court, now in session in this city, when the case involving the constitutionality of the Supplementary Civil Rights law was reached, in which Judge Nelson, of the United States District Court, recently gave such a strong opinion to the Grand Jury of Winona, in favor of its legality, counsel for the defense interposed a demurrer to the indictment, whereupon Judge Miller said to the United States District Attorney: "Allow me to make a suggestion to you. There is a branch of this subject now pending before the Supreme Court in Washington, which involves some of the same questions that would come up under this. For that reason I do not care to decide the matter at this time. I think it had better be submitted on written briefs, which I can take with me and decide the case some time in the future." To this suggestion the attorneys consented. So the celebrated Civil Rights case goes over for the present.

ST. LOUIS.

An Important Whisky Seizure.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Telegraphic instructions were received here to-day from Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt to seize the rectifying establishment of Dyer, Frazier & Co. for non-payment of $44,000 taxes found to be due by them on whisky produced, on which no tax was paid. The seizure was made, and an inventory taken by Supervisor Meyer and Revenue Agents Gavett, Colony and Crane, under a warrant of restraint from Collector McKelvie. The property seized consisted of the machinery, fixtures and rectifying house of the firm and one hundred and twenty barrels of whisky. This establishment was seized, among others, a short time ago, and bonded for $25,000. Detention has already been made, and restraint will follow at once, of 116 barrels of spirits seized by Revis & Frazier, on storage in this city; also their unpaid balance in bank. Other seizures on restraint warrants will be made in a few days.

WILKESBARRE.

Final Settlement of Mining Troubles—All Collieries Start To-day.

WILKESBARRE, June 22.—A final settlement of the coal mining troubles was reached this afternoon. The Region Board called in Charles Parrish, President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, with a request that the officers of the Union who have been refused re-employment for their prominent part in the late strike, be allowed to go to work. The petition was granted, but Mr. Parrish insisted that the only understood that the Miners' Union is no longer to dictate who shall be employed or discharged, and that men shall not be forced to join the Union in order to enter the mines. The greatest harmony prevailed, and all the collieries will start to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY OF STATE, TREASURER, STATE PRINTER AND COMMISSARY GENERAL.

CONCORD, June 22.—The Legislature, in convention this afternoon, elected the Republican nominees for Treasurer, State Printer and Commissary General.

CONCORD, June 22.—The Legislature to-day elected Benjamin F. Prescott Secretary of State.

New York.

PROHIBITION STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, June 22.—The Prohibition State Convention commenced its sessions this evening. A State ticket will be nominated to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Postmaster General Jewell arrived at Indianapolis yesterday morning, visited the Board of Trade and was banqueted at the Bates House in the evening.

Cardinal McCloskey and the Ablegate Roncetti arrived at Emmettsburg, Maryland, yesterday, to attend the commencement exercises of Mount St. Mary's College.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

New Orleans Murderer Convicted.

NEW OR

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE total exports of produce from New York during the year thus far, are $110,833-324, against $131,351,355 in 1874, and $128,-912,005 in 1873.

EMIGRATION returns at Liverpool continue to show a decrease. *Last* month the diminution amounted to 8,805 below the returns for the *corresponding* month of last year.

"WE MUST have *our* little shams," says the *Courier-Journal*. We suppose that is so. But there is no possible reason why you should *air them* with such a flourish every *day*.

THE IOWA Republican State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, will meet at Des Moines a week from to-day. The Democratic State Convention assembles to-morrow.

THE Committee on Discipline of Tammany Hall is considering the question whether JOHN MORRISSEY does not deserve to be turned out of the organization. The society probably wants to make room for TWEED.

QUEEN VICTORIA complains that she is a victim of the copyright law, which permits piratical and mutilated editions in the colonies. Considering the meager salary which she receives—it is only a beggarly pittance of some two million dollars a year —this is a dreadful grievance.

"EMPHATICALLY and unhesitatingly we say" observes the St. Louis *Republican*, "no emigration of negroes from Tennessee to Louisiana should be permitted." The *Republican* forgets, in the exercise of its vested rights of ignorance, that the Bourbons of the South have no longer any vested rights in man.

THE recent review of over ten thousand militia troops in Boston by the Governor of Massachusetts has had at least one good effect, that of letting the citizen soldiery of the different States compare notes with each other and see what is wanting to make their separate corps fully effective and ready to take the field at once in case of need.

THE Missouri Democratic Central Committee have formally resolved to invite the National Convention to hold its session at St. Louis in 1876. All the distilleries in that city are just now in the hands of the Government on account of crooked practices, but it is expected they will be released and in full running order again before the time for the assembling of the Convention.

SPEAKING of the departure of the Fifth Maryland regiment from Boston, the *Traveller* says: "Such guests cannot come too often or stay too long. All is good that comes from the State of CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton." This is mere slobber. The ruffian mob that murdered the soldiers of Massachusetts in 1861 during their passage through the streets of Baltimore on their way to protect the National Capital from rebel invasion was also of "the State of CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton."

NOTWITHSTANDING that the iron trade throughout the country generally continues dull and depressed, indications of a gradual improvement occasionally crop out. The St. Louis *Times* says that a number of furnaces in the vicinity of that city, which, owing to the dull times consequent upon the panic, were out of blast during the most of 1874, have started up again with full forces, and it is thought that the decreased cost of production will insure better profits to manufacturers.

PERHAPS the most extraordinary display of Southern patriotism at Boston last week was the shipment to Savannah of three very large packages of the earth of Bunker's Hill, accompanied by a large square sod. The sacred soil is to be placed in the conservatories of several wealthy residents of that city. This is exactly that sort of loyalty against which Secretary BRISTOW, in his oration at Louisville on Decoration Day, so eloquently warned the Southern people—"mere historical and sentimental loyalty."

THE statistics of the Agricultural Bureau, the National Cotton Exchange and the New York *Financial Chronicle* uniformly report an increase of cotton over the crops of last year. And the Memphis *Avalanche* says: "The prospect is exceedingly propitious for the farmers of the valleys in the White, St. Francis, Arkansas, Tallahatchie, Yazoo, Sunflour and main Mississippi. After next cotton-picking time sets in, the cry of hard times and cramped finances will not be likely to resound among the people of the South."

MANY years ago a hard-headed, practical Yankee, on visiting Niagara Falls for the first time, exclaimed, "what a pity it is that such a magnificent water power should be permitted to run to waste." The utilitarian idea then uppermost in his mind is now being carried out. There has recently been erected on the American side of the Falls a flour mill over the narrow stream, the fall from which was long since christened the "Bride's Veil." The mill runs day and night, and there is never any lack of water. It is only a question of time when some enterprising engineer, imbued with a broader and more comprehensive spirit and larger grasp of inventive genius, shall turn the whole fall into a gigantic raceway for colossal mills.

THE plainest talk heard in Boston last week was that of General SHERMAN at the dinner of the Loyal Legion. He is by no means thoroughly satisfied that the Southern people intend to atone for past rebellion by increased future devotion to the Government and the flag which represents it, and he frankly told their representatives that they must not presume on the magnanimous and forgiving spirit of the North, or that it abated a single jot or tittle of its claim to the settlement of the war. "With that preliminary," said the General, "I go as far as the furthest to welcome them here with the full measure of welcome, though they have fought against us—if, I repeat, they promise never to do so again." He hit the mark. Let us wait and see what sort of fruit the proffered hand of reconciliation and friendship brings forth before indulging in any further gush.

THE London correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says he has rarely witnessed a more universal and spontaneous outburst of sympathy and kind feeling than was manifested in that country on the receipt of the sad news respecting the mental aberration of Mrs. LINCOLN. "For the poor lady herself," he says, "a thrill of and pity reached from heart to heart, friends and relatives the profoundest. expressed. pathy is both entertained and has been so since the of no sensation that sal, since the sudden, heartfelt and universfate of her husband announcement of the I characterized in my letter the day which and which I can now repeat, that state, est day I ever spent in England. such universal outbursts of sympathy these that afford convincing proof after all there is a warm and generous feeling at the bottom between the people of the two countries.

THE stringent law for the protection of game passed by the New York Legislature a few years ago, is now beginning to show fruits. Partridge are more abundant than they have been at any time within thirty years. Quail, which had nearly run out, are, under this fostering legislation, becoming really plentiful. Woodcock are rigidly protected until the Fourth of July, and, as a consequence, are rapidly multiplying. Robins and other small singing birds, which, only a short time ago, were indiscriminately slaughtered by spurious sportsmen, now fairly swarm in the shade trees and forests and mountains. Mountain streams which have not known trout for years are now beginning to know them again. The squirrels are diminishing in numbers, however, but this is in consequence of the rapid destruction of the forests. Every State in the Union ought to have a law of similar character.

IT IS a somewhat remarkable coincidence that on the same day last week on which the different wings of the Presbyterian Church in Canada consummated their union, the Metropolitan, or Archbishop of the Episcopal Church in Canada should have expressed in his address before the Church Synod a like desire for union, re-marking that the Episcopal Church offered a suitable basis for the union of all Protestant bodies in the Dominion. By the union in question the Presbyterian Church in Canada is advanced to the first position among Protestant denominations in this country. It will have 100,000 communicants and 500,000 members, and possess enormous wealth and influence. The new departure cannot fail to add strength to Presbyterianism in Canada and enable it to extend its work and increase its laborers in the field of Christian usefulness. About a dozen churches of the Church of Scotland section dissented from the adoption of the basis, and their representatives held a meeting at which a moderator and clerk were appointed, and committees organized to initiate legal proceedings with a view to secure possession of the temporality funds and the church buildings and property. A deputation to Scotland was also nominated, to endeavor to obtain the approval of the General Assembly of their action and to secure their support. The majority are confident, however, that the parent Church will not sanction the proceedings of a handful of "sore heads."

ONE sure sign that Italy is making progress, however slow, in the right direction, is to be found in the fact that the new law recently passed for the recruitment of the army of that country provides that students in the theological seminaries and those intending to follow the clerical calling, as well as all priests under the age of thirty-two, are hereafter to do military duty in one or another form, which the statute prescribes. According to the actual provision of the law, which is of universal application, the period of time to be given to military drill is either for a term of fifty days or three years, according as the young man of twenty is more or less fortunate in finding the number which he draws high or low, or such as puts him into the first or the second category. But after the military training is finished, whether for the short or the long term, all are liable for twelve years to be called to active military service in case of wars or any extraordinary peril to the State. This legislation is not intended as a punishment for the clerical class for infidelity to the political power, but as a remedy for an evil, to neutralize the hostility of the hierarchy, and to reform the system of clerical education, at least in so far as it can be brought about by establishing friendly intimacy between the civil power and the priests, which the latter would not permit to exist by their own choice.

IN THE New York *Times* Washington correspondent's statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, printed in the COMMERCIAL of Monday, one fact of considerable importance in estimating the surplus of receipts over expenditures during the next fiscal year was omitted, and is supplied by the correspondent in Monday's issue of that paper. The fact in question is that the appropriations are about $7,000,000 less for next year than for this. The expenditures for the current year will be about $276,000,000; for next year they will not, so far as can now be foretold, exceed $268,000,000 or $270,000,000. The estimated receipts for next year were $295,-000,000, and it is now regarded certain that they will be at least $6,000,000, and probably $12,000,000, more than were originally estimated, with the business of the country generally in no better condition than during this year. That the surplus of receipts over expenditures will redeem the sinking fund bonds would therefore appear to be as certain as any event in the future can be. The estimates of the Department are based on experience in the past, and not on hopes of the future, although the hope that there will be some revival of business does not seem wholly unreasonable.

THE Rome correspondent of the New York *Times* calls attention to the fact that there are at the present time detained in the prisons of Italy 80,000 persons, either convicted of crime or waiting for trial on charges of offenses against the laws. This number is equal to the combined numbers in the prisons of the two countries of France and England, with an aggregate population of 68,000,000, or one and a half times greater than the population of that country. Italy is a conspicuous example in confutation of the priestly maxim that to keep the masses without instruction is the best way to promote the cause of religion and public morality. Until the past dozen years what means for popular instruction existed were in great part, if not wholly, under the control of the priests, and the present adult population owes its education to such influences. It is a suggestive fact that although the percentage of crime is greater in Italy and Ireland than among the native populations of the United States and England, this result follows in spite of the maintenance in these latter countries of what the Roman Catholic priests denominate, in clap-trap phrase, "Godless schools."

CAUSE and effect. Tennessee has just failed to negotiate a comparatively small loan in the New York market to meet the July interest on her State debt, and this is what the Nashville *Union* assigns as the cause of the humiliation. It says, and there is a whole sermon in it:

"The trouble is that there has been too much talk savoring of repudiation countenanced in a negative sort of way among us during the past few years since we happily recovered control of our own affairs. The same interests are in existence still that inspired these equivocal speeches and writings concerning State finances."

The Temperance Ticket.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 18, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I clip the following from the Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic paper of the West. It is part of a telegram sent to that paper from Harrisburg, and shows how the *object* of the Prohibition Convention is viewed from a Democratic standpoint:

"The principal speech was made by Hon. James Black, the candidate for the Presidency on the Prohibition ticket, in 1872, and he severely denounced Gov. Hartranft. The prohibition ticket is expected to secure enough votes to render a defeat of the Republican ticket certain."

As a matter of course, the election of the Prohibition candidate is out of question, and whatever votes he receives will be principally drawn from Hartranft, as Democrats, as a class, don't vote for temperance candidates. Either Hartranft or a Democrat will be elected, and whoever votes for Brown must do so to elect a Democrat; and I would just like my temperance friends to tell me what they expect to gain for the cause of temperance by putting the Democratic party in power. Perhaps on the same principle as the quack doctor, who put arsenic into fits because he said he was "h—l on fits."

I claim to be as warm a friend of the cause of temperance as any man in that convention, even the immaculate Black not excepted, and desire as much to see the sale and manufacture of liquor prohibited; but I don't see that the way to the promised law leads through the Democratic wilderness. A. P. H.

View of a Liberal Granger on Wool.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While it is true thatin consequence of the high price of grain and rough feed, it has cost fifteen per cent. on the dollar more this last season to raise wool than it has, on the average, for the last ten years. While this is true, we as farmers have got a good living price for our wool during the past five years, while, on the other hand, there have been more manufacturers broken up in that time than there ever were before in the last fifty years. At present there is a lock between the grower and the manufacturer. The view of the grower as to price is fifty cents per pound on fine wool; that of the Wool dealer is forty cents per pound. wool should not be wise in me to sell our cents per pound at forty-two or forty-three sion of the cost under the extreme depresswoolens always rule market? Wool and so, as things now stabilize more or less, be a sacrifice if business have to way. I think it would pass on in this mise, and show a little mutual compromise part of Grangers, while will only injure as having none.

A GRANGER.

OHIO, June 21, 1875.

The all-absorbing question among the Eastern colleges is "which has the best boat club?" Muscle commands a premium and brains are at a discount.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The summer solstice is past, and Sol is on the wane.

A Detroit church hose troubles want heating has called Rev. Dr. Stocking.

A San Francisco paper speaks of "Cotter's beautiful poem of 'Saturday Night.'"

A niece of Edward Everett is Mother superior of a Catholic convent in Texas.

Bonner has concluded not to publish any more of Beecher's contributions in the *Ledger* for a while.

The Appletons keep ten presses on Sherman's Memoirs, yet find that the demand outruns their supply.

And now a young lady of New Orleans has committed suicide because Phil. Sheridan married another girl.

The indicted illicit distillers of Pekin, Illinois, stole all the property that was portable and fled to Utah.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* has come out in a respectable new dress. It should now follow suit with its character.

The unusual exodus to the Old World this season shows how little mankind is influenced by the Schiller disaster.

The public school system is treading on the corns of Brigham Young, as well as of the Pope and the Democratic party.

The bi-centennial celebration of the beginning of King Phillip's war was held in Swanzey, Rhode Island, yesterday.

The several British settlements in South Africa are to be formed into a confederation after the model of the Dominion of Canada.

Discoveries of gold and silver ore, surpassing in richness the famous leads of Newburyport, are now announced at Medway, Mass.

In 1846 Congress declared that "war existed by the acts of Mexico." Congress may possibly have to declare the same thing again.

We are to have a new book of high-toned British gossip by the octogenarian Earl of Albemarle, under the title of "Fifty Years of my Life."

The long-heralded London club for both sexes, called the Albemarble, has at length been opened under the patronage of the best people.

The point at which Captain Boyton touched the English shore at the conclusion of his late channel voyage has been named Boyton Rock.

A sense of justice to Charles O'Conor, impels the New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* to record the fact that he has got a new hat.

The Fijians are meas-led into the belief that the English provided the malignant measles expressly for their extermination, and are very fijity over it.

Massachusetts is, so far, well pleased with the new license law. There is a good deal less drunkenness on the streets than under the prohibitory regime.

The Rhode Island Women's Centennial Executive Committee last Saturday voted $3,000 toward the proposed building for women's work at the Exposition.

A history of Buddha and his transmigrations before he was born has just been published. This should prove interesting reading to his old friend Bill Allen.

One-half of this year's graduating class at Yale will go into the legal profession, and two-thirds of that number will some day regret they didn't go to plowing.

More indictments have been found against Western whisky ringers who didn't succeed in putting a ring in the nose of the chief detective who was after them.

A long wait. A Missouri land company has just resumed the survey of some bottom lands near New Madrid, which was interrupted by the great earthquake of 1811.

"Eosin" is the name given to a new coloring matter recently introduced into commerce. It is so named on account of its beautiful color, Eos, the red of the morning dawn.

It is suggested from Massachusetts that it wouldn't be a bad idea to move the Beecher trial up to the North Pole. More working hours in a day up there, at this season of the year.

Georgia has a young man who is able to prognosticate rain in a singular manner. His luxuriant hair, on the approach of Pluvius, begins to stand on end. Old Probs should utilize him.

Speaking of the poem "She who Rocks the Cradle Rules the World," the Memphis *Avalanche* says: "In this section she is generally a colored girl, and we don't believe a word of it."

And now even Plymouth Rock slides from under our feet. A Massachusetts historian solemnly affirms that the Pilgrims didn't land at Plymouth Rock at all, but at Providencetown.

"O! ma," exclaimed a bright little Boston girl to her mother, as she saw General Butler pass by at the head of the Bunker Hill procession: "There's our Parian marble match-safe on horseback!"

A school of journalism is proposed in Dublin, and the Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks it is for the purpose of keeping up the supply in the intellectual department of the New York *Herald*.

Eight hundred persons are employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, at its New York headquarters. This shows how the news business has increased with the expansion of journalism.

Speaking of the everlasting gushing of the Kentucky press, ever since Breckenridge passed in his chips, over "Kentucky's great dead," the Buffalo *Express* observes: "Kentucky's great are all dead." That's pat.

Yankee thrift. The depositors in the savings banks of Massachusetts number about seven hundred thousand, and the amount on deposit aggregates the enormous sum or two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

Chaos would seem to have chosen Iceland for a parade ground. Ever since Christmas it has been a dancing, heaving, volcanic purgatory. Earthquakes have kept up a constant game of tag all about the island, old volcanoes have rekindled their fires, and thousands of acres have bubbled up and gone to work, distributing lava, and destroying towns and people.

The New Narrow Gauge Railroad and Allegheny River Steamboat Line.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You are probably aware that the suject of building a narrow gauge railroad to penetrate the Clarion oil fields has been agitated for some time. The idea was, I think, originated here, with the intention of building the road from here to the town of Clarion, which would pass directly through the most productive part of the Turkey Run and Beaver oil district, and through the finest farming lands in Clarion county, the greater part of which is underlaid with coal, some of which is as fine coal for blacksmiths' use as can be found in the State. James Blamett and Marcus Hulings are the leading spirits in the new enterprise, and will, no doubt, have the necessary arrangements made for commencing the survey of the route within the next few days; at least, the Emlenton and Clarion Railroad is likely to be a fixed fact, and that in the immediate future. With such men to take the lead, there will be no such word as fail. Persons owning property along the route will no doubt be glad to take stock in the road, as it is certain to bring a good return as an investment, besides giving a large additional value to their real estate, to say nothing of the great convenience as a means for traveling, obtaining supplies or shipping produce from their farms or mines.

A company is also likely to be formed for the building of a light-draft steamer for carrying freight and passengers on the Allegheny river, and possibly for a line of boats. The initial steps have already been taken towards forming a company, and it is hoped it may prove successful. A fast sailing boat, with the necessary accommodations for passengers, would be a luxury to the traveling public, besides the possibility of a reduction in fare, which could certainly be well afforded. It is hoped that the merchants and traveling public will take an interest in this matter, as it will be to the pecuniary interest of every one doing business on the river.

EMLENTON, PA., June 21, 1875.

The Island of Mackinac and its Vicinity.

Mr. J. Disturnell, of Philadelphia, influenced by the expressed desire of a large number of tourists, has prepared a handy little guide-book, giving a description of the island of Mackinac, with all its objects of interest and places of resort, as well as those in the Straits of Mackinac and its vicinity, including old Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Cheboygan, etc., etc. He also gives an account of the early settlement of the country, climate, influences, steamboat and railroad routes—in fact, everything of interest concerning that section. The book is of convenient pocket size, is accompanied by maps and illustrations, and should be in the hands of every one contemplating a visit to that region. It may be had by addressing the author at Philadelphia.

JULY MAGAZINES.

GALAXY.

The *Galaxy*, first number of new volume, is printed with new type upon laid paper. Further instalments of the two serial novels, by Mrs. Edwards and Justin McCarthy, will be read with interest—as exhibiting London society from different points of view. There is a fair estimate of Alexandre Dumas, the younger, by Albert Rhodes; a lively, truthful, and clever paper on "English Lecturers in America," by W. C. Brownell, and, from the pen of Grenville Murray, a new contributor here, "A Napoleonic Legend," in which are set many new and racy anecdotes of the founder of the Bonaparte dynasty. Philip Quilibet's always readable "Driftwood" very fairly discusses that subject of the day, the Centennial.

WIDE AWAKE.

Wide Awake is a new illustrated magazine, the title of which is rather too "fast" for the boys and girls by whom it will be read. It is edited by (Mrs. or Miss?) Eliza Farman, who has produced that rare performance, a good first number. A numerous staff of contributors is announced. The illustrations are very good. A sketch of a crying boy in life itself; a portrait of Jules Girard's pet baby lion and his mother is also admirable; so is a sketch of a domestic cat and kitten. On the whole, our opinion of the new candidate for popular juvenile favor is very high. The price is $2 00 per annum, which is lower than that of *St. Nicholas*. There is room enough for both. Published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for July has a portrait and biography of W. R. Grove—born in 1811 : graduated from Oxford ; Professor ; inventor of a galvanic battery ; a student of electricity ; the propounder of a correlation of the physical forces and eminent in other branches of the same department. He is a lawyer. The ants are described quite fully and are said to domesticate aphides and other insects and have a very complex social economy. Professor Clifford thinks we know, with great probability, of the beginning of the habitability of the earth about one hundred or two hundred millions of years back, but of the universe we know nothing at all ; do not know that our knowledge of the laws of geometry is true or that those laws have been what they are; do not know that the laws of mechanics have been what they are; but we do know that the sun is going out, and that if we fall into it we shall be fried; if we go away from it we shall be frozen. His conclusion is that consciousness will itself be destroyed in the destruction of all things that is approaching. Dr. Van de Walker asserts that there is a physical basis for the intellectual differences between the sexes; that gentleness in woman is a result of sexual cerebration, and maternal instinct can have no other source; that love is simply a development of physiological impulse, and is strongest in women. The reports of Dr. Kirkbride and the criminal statistics furnished by M. Quetelet are freely cited to prove that sex pervades organic life, and that the relation of the sexes in society bears to sexual cerebration the relation of cause and effect.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Lancaster Democracy will hold their conventions to nominate a county ticket and select delegates to the State Convention on the 29th of July.

Mr. Guss, of the *Globe*, gives assurance that the Republican troubles in Huntingdon county are about over, and that both wings of the party will harmonize on one ticket this fall.

The Titusville *Courier* names Hon. Orange Noble, of Erie, whom it describes as a "Liberal" Republican, as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. It seem scarcely probable that that gentleman's Republicanism will be found liberal enough, to allow him to accept the questionable honor.

Verily, the ways of the politicians are dark and past finding out. Here is the *World*, of New York, warning the Democracy of Pennsylvania against the meretricious advances of the unreformed reform gang of Philadelphia. The New York oracle, and the article seems to be written by a well known ex-Philadelphian, rather more than intimates that "Liberalism" in this State has been a corrupt trading combination of politicians of loose virtue, hanging on the ragged edge of either party alternately, and doing the corrupt and dirty work of both whenever money was to be made—the crows that gather wherever the carrion is. "If," says this Democratic leader, "the price of the co-operation of Liberal-Republicanism in Pennsylvania be silence as to their enormous delinquencies and amnesty to these inveterate offenders, it is entirely too much to pay." That kind of politics must be pretty foul which even a Democrat despises and avoids.—*Philadelphia Press.*

General.

Sam Cary is "an honest man" by profession, and he earns his bread by the sweat of his jaw.—*Columbus Journal.*

Columbus *Journal* : "Good-by, Thurman. Sell your Washington property to the highest bidder, and prepare to accept the first eligible partnership that offers in the law business."

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* has found a name for the "Innominata" that is just about the size of the party—"The Hamm-Campbell-Parker-Keely-Irish-Democratic-Liberal—Anti-monopoly—Independent-pig-headed paleozoic gathering of megatheriums."

Uncle William Allen, running for a second term on a platform which pronounces for a single term, and crusader Sam Cary, workingman, hard money man, inflationist, prohibitionist and general utility man, straddling a platform that demands free whisky, form a picture which the American citizen who values consistency in politics may well pause and contemplate.—*Cleveland Leader.*

When Governor Allen was waited upon by the committee that informed him of his nomination, he skipped so high his head bumped the ceiling. "Gimme room!" said he. "I feel fifty years younger than I am," and he went out into the street and roared with such sonorous strength that the people of Cleveland and Cincinnati thought a South American earthquake had struck them.

That horny handed son of temperance, Gen. Samuel Fenton Cary, who had the honor of once beating the good Deacon Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, for Congress, and who has been a candidate for every office in the State of Ohio ever since, has at last been nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Democracy, with Rise-Up William Allen for Governor. Rise-Up William will have to carry a dead weight during the campaign—for more than Blatherskite of the Buckeye Bourbon. Cary does not exist in the Buckeye State. Time was when he was a ranting, roaring hot Republican, and denounced the Democracy for all it was worth.—*Indianapolis People, June 19th—Democratic.*

Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Paper*, one of the most ultra of the Democratic journals in the country, speaks of the Republican record in this wise: "The Republican record during these fourteen years it is useless for us to discuss. It has certainly been a brilliant one. The party has carried on its shoulders a weight of responsibility never before assumed by a political party in a free republic. It has been followed by a majority of the people of the North with almost religious ardor, and the newer of the South bless it as their special and divine emancipator. It is impossible for an American, be he Northerner or Southerner, to contemplate the history of this great political organization without a feeling of admiration, however much he may oppose the principles, and however bitterly he may suffer in consequence."

As several sagacious politicians have predicted that in case Governor William Allen is re-elected in Ohio this fall, he is certain to be the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency, his financial views are of interest and importance. The inflation advocates in the State say he is on their side, but he has never given any public expression to his views. If he can stand on the platform his party has put under him, he will be in no danger of being called a contractionist. That he has of late been induced to lean strongly toward the inflation side, is indicated plainly by this paragraph in the inimitable Democratic style: "Nobody could handle the rest of his fellows, but Uncle William's conceits are troublesome, especially as a lot of cornstalk financiers have been whispering to him that he has an amazing popular sentiment is setting in for him, and that he is the born leader of the invincible hosts who are to take possession of the Great Hereafter. The old man is balaks."

The *Catholic Telegraph* of June 17th—the day of the Democratic State Convention—said of the law under which the common schools of the State exist:

That is the law of an intolerant persecuting majority, and the gospel of modern paganism. It is the law of the highway robber, who takes the purse of the defenseless traveler, and is strong enough to laugh at the punishment of law. It is the gospel that teaches the youth of this country to stifle the voice of conscience, to be governed by no higher authority than the bludgeon of the police, and tosneer at religion as an effete superstition. It is the gospel that has blotted out almost every trace of official honesty; that has removed nearly every vestige of public virtue. *It is a gospel which a decent people in of olden times would justice to abhorred to preach.*

The Democratic State Convention, held on the same day this denunciation of the school law was published, said in its platform:

"We favor a complete separation of Church and State, religious independence, and absolute freedom of opinion, equal and exact justice to all religious societies, and purely secular education at the expense of the taxpayers, *without* a division among, or control by, any sect, directly or indirectly, of the public school fund.'

But the *Plain Dealer* said political platforms are "at best a mere formal platitude," and the *Telegraph* said the "unbroken, solid Catholic vote" will be given the Democratic party this fall. So there will be no falling out between the *Telegraph's* faction and the remainder of the Democratic party. It is all understood.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Horace Greeley once exclaimed: "Of all the horned cattle on earth, oh! Lord, in Thy infinite mercy deliver me from the college graduate." This is *apropos* of the time.

The Commissariat of the Body.

The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the natural sustenance of every organ and fibre, when the whole body languishes; but, however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The regularity in its operations which this grand tonic alterative establishes is the most direct means of obviating physical debility, the impurities of the blood and affections of the digestive organs. Even in that chronic habit of the bowels, and it is equally certain that the refuse of the system not being wholly thrown off, serves to contaminate the vital fluid and surcharge the bowels and kidneys with vitiated matter which weakens and inflames them. The former, by strengthening the organs of discharge, enables them to act vigorously, and thus liberate the pent up waste which would otherwise work incalculable injury.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 229 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MWF*

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D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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1875. April. 1875.

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PERSONAL.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, now visiting England, is the first reigning Arab Prince ever there. He is accompanied by six chiefs and twenty retainers.

Mrs. Commodore Winslow visited Kearsarge mountain, last week, and selected a large boulder near the summit to place at the head of her husband's grave in Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston.

On opening the graves of a man and wife in Maine, recently, to remove the bodies to another locality, that of the former, which had been buried forty-three years, was found to have turned to stone, of a dark brown color, that of the latter, also petrified, being perfectly preserved, and as natural as on the day of her death, eighteen years ago.

The Brazilian Government has engaged Professor Charles F. Hartt, of Cornell University, to take charge of a systematic geological survey of the Empire. Professor Hartt has been in Rio for the last eight months, during which time the Government has been maturing his plans. He was the geologist of the Agassiz expedition, and since then has returned four times to Brazil to study not only its geology but Indian archæology and languages.

A monument to the memory of unhappy Mary Pomeroy, whose story has pained thousands of hearts, is to be erected in Jersey City. The ladies of that city are collecting subscriptions for that purpose, and the monument will be dedicated on the anniversary of her death in August. There is another monument in Jersey City to her memory, which is not so appropriate, and that is the Church of the Scandal, where Mr. Glendening still continues to preach in defiance of society and of the will of his sect.

Too Much Economy.

As a people, we are very apt to carry our virtues as well as our vices somewhat too far, and when we do a good thing we usually overdo it. It is emphatically so just now with our practice of the virtue of economy. During the few years which preceded the panic of 1873 we were, as a people, living too extravagantly. Nobody thought so at the time, but everybody saw it when it was too late to avert the crisis which had been brought about by over-trading and over expansion. Then a great cry went up: "We have been living too fast; we must economize;" and forthwith economy became fashionable. But while economy is a very good thing, it is possible to carry it a great deal too far, and this we have done and are doing. Just now industry and commerce are waiting to resume their wonted activity until the people of the country shall have had all the economy they care about. When it ceases to be fashionable to economize, we shall see trade revive, and the busy wheels of industry will once more revolve merrily, filling the land with their glad music.

We heard a conversation a few days ago which will bear repeating. A gentleman of large wealth, who has not been able to spend his income at any time within the past ten years, said to an officer of a bank in which he kept an account, "I have saved a hundred dollars to-day." How? asked the banker. "By not buying something that I should have bought two years ago." "You do not need to economize," said the banker. "No, probably not," answered the capitalist, "but I consider it the duty of every man in such times as these to set the example of economy. We have been living too fast, and until we come down to hard pan, and learn to limit our wants to our necessities, we cannot expect to be thrifty and prosperous." "Sir," replied the banker, "in such times as these I consider it the duty of every man situated as you are to be extravagant to the limit of his means. Nothing but confidence and courage are needed to quicken trade and stimulate production, but so long as such men as you, with millions at command, are trying to save and hoard, no man of limited means dare venture to be liberal, or he would be distrusted at once. The best possible use you could make of your money would be to spend a hundred thousand dollars within the next six months without having anything to show for it, and place a million more in a dozen or twenty different enterprises which promise well as investments. It is your duty to be extravagant, until you see confidence restored and the country once more prosperous and progressing."

There was much in the remarks of the very practical banker to command thoughtful attention. Economy has served a good purpose, but we can now afford to disregard those penny-wise maxims which we have of late so studiously committed to memory. Ever since the panic we have been at work reducing the amount of our indebtedness, and business is now conducted on a sounder and more substantial basis than at any time within the last decade of the present generation of business men. We are all ready for a "new departure," in the direction of prosperity and progress, and when confidence is restored and consumption resumed on a liberal scale, we shall probably find that there has never been any real occasion for carrying the process of contraction so far as we have seemed to consider necessary. Economy in all departments of production, with consequent cheapness, and moderate profits to producers and dealers, are essential to the public welfare, but the kind of economy we have practiced during the past two years and a half, which consists in denying ourselves comforts and luxuries which we can well afford, postponing works and improvements which ought to be undertaken, and looking distrustfully on everything when confidence and courage are needed to reassure the timid and strengthen the weak-kneed, does no good to anybody, and only prolongs the paralysis of our productive and distributive industries.—*Iron Age.*

MEDICAL.

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Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and local impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., uniting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., carefully cared, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Dr. WHITTIER is a graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special study and practice in these diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure them in less time and with less change of diet than a physician treating thousands of cases every year can possibly grant skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Call or address with stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 9 to 12 M.

MWF*

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NO CURE, NO PAY.

Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the System, Blood or Skin, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following symptoms: Nervousness, debilities, debility, diz

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 22, 1875.

The announcement of the failure in England of numerous manufacturing, mercantile and banking concerns attracts attention here, for every one is fearful of their effect upon the tone of the market in this country.

No uneasiness would be felt on this account if it was borne in mind that these failures are not a *cause*, but an *effect*, the cause, without doubt, being the Jay Cooke panic of 1873 in this country. The cause of that disturbance everybody knows—overtrading, extended credit and excessive railroad building. That the English iron manufacturers very largely helped to develope the railroad mania in this country is obvious.

A very large portion of the iron necessary to equip the new roads was either bought on long time in England on notes of the companies, secured by their mortgage bonds as collateral, or was settled for in whole or in part with railroad bonds. These securities the English iron companies have used as collateral with their bankers, on which money was borrowed until the general market would take the bonds. The panic of 1873 rendered many of these bonds valueless and compelled the borrowers to redeem the loans for which they were pledged, or to follow the railroads themselves, default on their payments.

The statistics show that the export of iron and steel from England for the first four months of this year is nearly 25 per cent. less than for the same period of last year. This falling off in her foreign trade is the result of the collapse of railway extension in this and other countries, and has compelled manufacturers to cultivate their home market. The competition thus engendered has brought about lower prices and reduced profits, finally resulting, as it did in this country, in causing manufacturing to cease almost entirely.

As this country has learned to produce all the iron we need, the English are shut out from a market here, which is fortunate, perhaps, for the country as a whole, but at the same time the same thing has been going on at home, and Pennsylvania, which largely supplied the markets of the West with iron in past years, is now brought into competition with the scores of furnaces and mills that have sprung up all over the West and Northwest, and that now are making as much iron as those markets demand.

The elements that must be eliminated from the trade before it can be restored to its prestine successful condition, both in this country and in England, are a reduction in wages of all operatives, from the miner to the roller, a reduction of the cost and in the style of living among both workmen and masters, and the employment of more capital and less credit in carrying on the trade.

—We understand that the Keystone Woolen Mills, of New Brighton, which Company succumbed under the pressure of the panic of 1873, that carried down Hoyt, Sp a ue & Co., their largest debtor, have passed into the hands of Mr. Bancroft, of New York, and Captain David L. Shields, who was the practical man in the old company. Captain Shields has charge of the purchase of the raw material, and the manufacturing, Mr. Bancroft taking care of the finances and the sales of the manufactured goods. They make an interesting statement, to which we would call the attention of the farmers that are holding their wool for higher prices, and that is, that they can purchase wool to better advantage in the East and ship it out here by rail than they can buy from the farmers in their own and neighboring counties.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, June 21, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There has been a decided increase in the volume of business in the Stock Exchange to-day, and we have to record a material recovery in many of the leading stocks, produced by a sudden demand from the bear side to cover their short contracts. This has been especially the case with Pacific Mail, which sold up to 37¾, against 34¼ on Saturday.

There have been rumors on the street during the day that the Colonial Government of Australia have concluded to give a large subsidy for a monthly service at one of their ports. There has also been a report on the street that the difficulties of the Pacific Mail Company with the Panama Railroad Company have been settled.

We doubt if the Australian Government would grant a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company when there are so many English steamers lying idle, and which could be used to equal or even better advantage. However this may be, it certainly had the effect of alarming the bears, and the strength of Pacific Mail stock stimulated a recovery in the general market and it looks this evening as if higher prices would rule to-morrow.

Erie fluctuated in sympathy with its quotations in London, and the impression prevails that foreclosure proceedings will be commenced by the English bondholders of the latest issues of the Erie Railroad Company's.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Reported by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
June 22, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	117¼	117¼	117¼	117⅝	117⅝	
U. S. 6's—'81, coup	126½		126¾		126¾	
5-20's, 1862	118		118		118	
5-20's, 1864	119		119		119	
5-20's, 1865	119¼		119¼		119¼	
5-20's, 1865, new	124		124		124	
5-20's, 1867	121¾		121¾		121¾	
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¼		121¼		121¼	
5-20's, 1868	122		122		122	
10-40's, 1904	118		118		118	
10-40's, coupons	118		118		118	
Currency 6's	122¾		122¾		122¾	
New 5 per cents	113¾		113¾		113¾	
Western Union Tel	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Quicksilver	39		39		39	
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	36¼	36¼
Panama	138	138	138	138		
Adams Express	50¾					
Wells, Fargo Express	72¾					72¾
American Express	49		49			
United States Exp's	45					46
New York Central	102¼	102¾				
Erie	14¾	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Michigan Central	91			90¾	90¾	90¾
Michigan Southern	61	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Illinois Central		99¼		99¼		99¼
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	90¼	87¾
Chicago & North'w'n	50¾					
Do pref'd	80¾					
Rock Island	102	102¾	102¾		102¾	102¾
St. Paul, common	32¾	32¾		32¾		32¾
Do preferred	53	50				
Wabash, common	10¾	10¾				
Fort Wayne		99	97¾			
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼		23¼	23¼	23¾	23¾
Union Pacific	74	73¾		73¾	73¾	73¾
Marion		22¾		22¾		22¾
Hannibal and St. Joe	23¾	23¾	22	23¼	23¾	23½
Atlantic & Pac. Tel		25¾				25¾
Iron Mountain						22
C., C., & I. C		88½				87½
South Carolinas, Ap'l				34		
South Carolinas, July				34½		
Missouri 6's				103		103

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	
Reading, sales	34¾	
Oil Creek, sales	9½	
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	
Allegheny Valley		59¾
Central Transportation Co	46	
Empire Transportation Co	55	
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds., sales.	77½	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Money was extremely easy this afternoon and loaned freely at 1 per cent. on call. The feature of the market was the free offerings of capital for the balance of the year at 4 per cent., one lot of $500,000 being offered at this rate without finding borrowers. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

Sterling 486¼@486¾ for sixty days and 489¼@490 for sight.

GOLD

Opened at 117½ and closed at 117¼. Borrowing rate 2 per cent., and carrying rate 2@3 per cent.; loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $426,000. Clearings $12,666,000. Treasury imports for the week $5,597,612. Customs receipts $346,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds dull. State bonds quiet, except Tennessees, which declined in the morning on rumors of a defiant attitude by the Legislature, but closed strong at an advance of one per cent. from the lowest point. The day opened with a further improvement in financial circles and a rise in securities in the Stock Exchange. Subsequently there was a reaction, but the markets closed steady for bonds and stocks and weaker for gold and exchange. The stock market opened strong at an advance of ¼@¾ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. Pacific Mail was the leading feature, advancing from 38 to 40 amid great excitement. Lake Shore rose to 61¾. Erie to 14¾. St. Paul to 33, preferred to 54. Western Pacific to 74. Western Union to 74¾. Rock Island to 103, and Ohio and Mississippi to 24. Toward midday Pacific Mail fell off to 35¾. Western Union to 72¾. Lake Shore to 60¾ and Union Pacific to 73½, but subsequently the market was firmer and prices showed a recovery of from ¼@¾ per cent. After second call the market was weaker again. At the close the market was generally firm at a recovery of from ¼@¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the afternoon. The greatest advance was in Pacific Mail, the last sales of which were at 36¾@37. Lake Shore rose from 60¾ to 60¾. Western Union from 72¼ to 72¾, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 104¾ to 105. Northwestern closed at 37¾@37½, and St. Paul at 32¾@32¾. Union Pacific was quiet but steady at 73¾@73¾. Erie closed at 13⅞, after selling up to 14¼. Mariposa stock, long considered dead, sold to-day at eight dollars per share.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange 258,000 shares, of which 66,000 were Pacific Mail, 44,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern, 28,000 Erie, 51,000 Lake Shore and 6,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
Canton	63¾	Do preferred	54
W. U. Tel	72¾	Toledo & Wabash	7
Quicksilver	39	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	99	Fort Wayne	97
Wells-Fargo Ex	73	Terre Haute	2
American Express	49	Do preferred	19
U. S. Express	45	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	36¾	Do preferred	102
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	24
Erie	14¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	50
Do preferred	31	Burlington & Q	130
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	60¾
Do preferred	122	C. C. & I. C	87½
Mich. Central	91	Illinois Central	101
Cleveland & Pitts	70	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	25¾
Northwestern	37¾	Union Pac. stock	73¾
Do preferred	56	Union Pac. bds., 1895	103
Rock Island	102¾	Union Pacific bds., 1896	105¾
St. Paul, common	32¾	Del. & Lack	104¾
Do preferred	53	Bankers' Bills	487½
Wabash, common	10¾		
Fort Wayne	99		
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾		
Erie	14¾		
Do preferred	31		
Harlem	130		
Do preferred	122		
Mich. Central	91		
Cleveland & Pitts	70		
Northwestern	37¾		
Do preferred	56		
Rock Island	102¾		
St. Paul	33		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	125½	5-20's, 1867	121¾
5-20's, 1862	118	5-20's, 1868	122
5-20's, 1864	119	10-40's	118½
5-20's, 1865	119¾	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865, new	123¾	Currency 6's	126½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	103	Virginia, old	37½
Tennessee, old	69¾	North Carolina, old	29
Tennessee, new	45	North Carolina, new	31
Virginia, new 6's	37½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 22, 1875.

Trade to-day was moderate in nearly all branches, with little new to note. At the Chamber of Commerce there was some lively bidding on grain and feed for future delivery, with transactions concluded of a fair volume. In produce the usual features were noticed, trade being principally in the line of fresh fruits and vegetables. Flour was firm and strong though no advance has yet been made. Groceries were reported rather quiet with a somewhat stagnant condition as regards movement and prices. Petroleum remained steady but rather dull. Dry goods were moving steadily in a jobbing way. The boot and shoe trade is moderately active here, with collections reported rather unsatisfactory. The following report of the Boston market in this line is condensed from the *Shoe and Leather Reporter:*

Our market, which had closed quietly on Thursday last, reopened in the same manner, buyers being apparently unwilling to operate until after the centennial week has closed. Our manufacturers are getting ready to change the styles somewhat, adopting a broader toe, straighter at the sides, the box toe still maintaining its ground. They are acting with great caution in the production of goods, as buyers have not ordered as heavily as was expected, while the line of men's heavy boots. This delay renders manufacturers very uneasy. It is generally thought that a large business will be done this fall, although it may not be a profitable one; and it is confidently asserted that if manufacturers are firm and decline taking orders without a fair profit, the consequence will be a paying business. The New England trade is doing moderately well.

The week's shipments of boots and shoes to place outside of New England amount to 10,885 cases, against 12,348 cases during the previous week, and against 9,944 cases in the corresponding week of last year. The total shipments since January 1 to places outside of New England, irrespective of those on Boston account, made from the factories direct, amount to 570,885 cases, against 567,880 cases during the corresponding week in 1874.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS.

	Cases.
Total by sea and by "sea and rail" routes	2,296
Total by rail	7,689
Total by rail and sea for the week	10,085
Same time last year	9,944
Total shipments since January 1	570,885
Same time 1874	567,880
Same time 1873	587,561
Same time 1872	620,261
Same time 1871	570,381
Same time 1870	515,053

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,105	Hay, bales	469
Cheese, bxs	215	Apples, bbls	12
Oats, bus	4,000	Butter, pkgs	40
Bacon, pcs	3,467	Potatoes, bus	1,398
Bacon, lbs	178		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues rather dull for spot transactions, but considerable interest was shown on 'Change to-day in business for future deliveries. Wheat is quiet with no business reported. We quote prices for Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 25@1 30; Illinois spring do $1 20@1 25; Chicago ruling at $1 27@1 30; No. 2 do. $1 17@1 20. Corn was dull and no transactions were made on 'Change, We quote shelled at 77@78c per bushel for yellow; 76@77c for high-mixed; 75@76c for low-mixed and white. We quote ear at 75@77c for yellow; 72@74c for mixed and white. Oats were quiet and nothing was done in spot; for August delivery 65@66c was bid and 66c asked; 64c bid for September delivery 63c; 5 cars more were offered at 44c; 43c bid. We quote at 65c for prime white; 63@62½c for Pennsylvania white and Western mixed; 60@62c for mixed. Rye was nominal at 100@1 10 per bushel. Nothing was done in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 3@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues active at unchanged prices. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 3 white wheat flour at $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 90; red wheat flour $6 40. In sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour, $7 00@7 25; choice spring do $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour do $5 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 75; self-raising flour, in 5 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $4 50@5 00.

HAY—There was a steady market. Sales were reported to-day of 1 car No. 1 timothy at $20 00; 1 car No. 2 do at $19 00; 1 car No. 1 were sold on 'Change, for November delivery, at $20 00. We quote new timothy hay at $22 50@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $21 50@22 00; upland prairie nominally $19 50@20 50. Sales from store were retail at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $23 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—The market is weak especially for bran, 5 cars of which were sold in single lots for prompt shipment at $13 50 per ton; 1 car do $18 00; 1 car do July delivery $17 50; the market closed at $18 00. We quote bran at $13 50@14 00 ₱ cwt; shorts at $15@15 50 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues firm for the higher grades. We quote strictly choice fruit at $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel, but few grades are wanted, and are quoted nominally at $2 50@4 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and inactive. We quote 5 5@6c ₱ gallon in kegs, for choice sweet; 3@3½c for common to fair.

BEANS—The market is easy and tending downward. We quote prices in store nearly at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel; medium $1 35@1 40; fair to good $1 20@1 30.

BUTTER—There is a dull and nominal market at unchanged prices. The following are about the ruling prices: We quote fine yellow spring creamery to prime 15@18c; fair to good 12@14c; common to fair 9@11c.

CHEESE—The market continues rather quiet, with a moderately steady movement. We quote at 10½@11c per ₱ for Pennsylvania and New York Goshen 12@13c; Switzer 17@18c; Limburger 12@14c.

CIDER—We quote prime sweet at $8 00@10 00 per barrel.

EGGS—There is a moderate demand. We quote at $8 00@10 00 per barrel; $2 75@3 00 per box.

EGGS—The market continues as last reported with fair receipts and prices rather easy, at 10½@11c per ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUITS—Gooseberries are coming in, and are in fair demand at 7@8c per quart. Cherries are in moderate inquiry at $2 50@2 75 per bushel.

POTATOES—There is a steady market for old potatoes, but dealers are not disposed to hold for the top prices of the market very long, as they recognize the fact that the season is pretty nearly over, and that old stock will, after a few days, be unprofitable property. We quote the market easy at $1 00 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless at 90@95c ₱ bushel; sales on track were at 85@90c ₱ bushel for peachblows; 80@85c for Peerless. The receipts to-day were 2,315 bushels against 6,190 bushels the previous week.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and steady at 75@80c per pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@8½c ₱ lb for choice; fair at 6½@7½c; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@12c ₱ lb; dried peaches are firm at 16½@16¾c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in good supply at 22@23c ₱ lb for clover honey. Wheat blossom 20@22c ₱ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

STRAWBERRIES—The supply is ample and the market was easy. We quote at 10@12c per box as to quality.

SUGAR—We quoted buckwheat steady at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $1 00@5 00 ₱ barrel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 25@1 50 ₱ box. Radishes are selling at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches. Hermuda tomatoes are quoted at 75c@$1 00 ₱ box; $4 00 ₱ crate. New Southern potatoes are coming in freely; quoted at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel. Cucumbers 70@75c per dozen.

Provisions.

There is a steady but unchanged market. Prices on hams are firm, although the expected advance has not yet been made.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 12c; clear rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 13¾c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½@14c ₱ lb; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders 10½@11c; canvassed, 11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½@14c; canvassed 13½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, 90c; bam sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 per bbl.

LARD—The market is easy. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 15c; half bbls do 15½c; in buckets, 16c; in 3-lb pails do, 17c; in 5-lb caddies do, 17c; in 2-lb pails do, 18c; in 5-lb do, 17½c; in 6-lb do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 08@1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do 92@95c; No. 2, 80@85c.

TALLOW—Sales at 85c ₱ lb for choice, and 80c for medium

The Cincinnati *Price-Current* gives the following report of the summer packing and movement of hogs:

The number of hogs packed in 1874 in the West, during what is termed the summer season, was 1,844,144. Of that number the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and Cedar Rapids packed about 721,522. Indianapolis, which packed 204,425 head during the period mentioned, has packed none this year. Chicago, St. Louis has packed about 50,000 to date, which is probably about 20,000 less than to same time last year. Cincinnati packing is estimated at 65,000 to date against about 85,000 last year. We have no estimates for Chicago, but the net supply to date is 125,000 in excess of the same time last year, so that the packing may safely be put down as 75,000 in excess of same time last year. Cedar Rapids has packed 27,473, against 35,021 last year. We have no definite information from Cleveland. We believe that the summer packing to date in the West, in the light of the information we have been able to secure, is about 150,000 short of last year to corresponding time, and that the weights will be about the same or very different, but probably somewhat better.

The receipts and shipments of hogs at Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis since March 1 compare with same time last year as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Cincinnati:		
Received	129,000	180,000
Shipped	40,000	61,000
Net supply	89,000	119,000
Chicago.		
Received	900,000	1,050,000
Shipped	565,000	840,000
Net supply	335,000	210,000
St. Louis.		
Received	85,000	220,000
Shipped	15,100	108,000
Net supply	70,000	112,000

The aggregate receipts of hogs at Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis since March 1 are 1,114,000 head; shipments, 620,000; net supply, 491,000. Same time in 1874: receipts, 1,450,000; shipments, 1,012,000; net supply, 438,000. Decrease this season in receipts at these three cities, 336,000; increase in net supply, 56,000.

The receipts of hogs at New York since March 1 have been 210,000, against 540,000 same time last year, or a decrease of 330,000. At Boston, the receipts are about 100,000, against 140,000 last year. Decrease in receipts at New York and Boston, 370,000. This is nearly equal to the aggregate decrease in shipments from St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

Petroleum.

June 22.—The markets were steady yesterday at prices about the same as previously reported. The announcement is now made that the Columbia Conduit Company will be permitted to lay its pipe under the West Pennsylvania track, and that company will be ready to deliver oil this week. The dissatisfaction with the operations of the Refiners' Association has been allayed until the last of July, when, if matters are not more satisfactorily arranged, Pittsburgh will withdraw from the Association.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at $1 10@immediate shipment $1 32½@$1 35. Sales at Parkers were 19,500 barrels, and 1,900 barrels at other points in the oil regions. The Oil City *Derrick* says: "For the first half of June the shipments from the oil region were somewhat in excess of those for the same time the preceding month. Since the 15th there has been an increase in shipments, and should the present average be kept up a total shipment for June of 750,000 barrels is not improbable. The following are the shipments of crude or its equivalent from the oil region by all lines for the first half of June:

	Barrels.
By the A. & G. W. R. R	57,490
By the L. S. & M. S., and from Harrisville by the Bear Creek Branch	103,366
By A. V. R. R. and river to Pittsburgh	57,549
By O. C. & A. R. R., N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. and P. R. R. to all other points than Pittsburgh	112,017
By the D. W. & P. R. R	33,130
Total first half of June	366,255
Shipments January 1st to June 1st	2,856,880
Total since January 1st	3,223,139

"The shipment of refined (included in the above in the shape of a crude equivalent) was 44,805 barrels, of which 5,000 were billed to Baltimore, 16,860 to Philadelphia, 19,000 to New York, 4,000 to Boston and 2,000 to other points."

REFINED—The market was steady with a fair demand. We quote standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad track at 10½@c 05c; on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9¾@10c. New York delivery 12½c for prompt; 12¾c for early July. Philadelphia delivery ruled at 12¾c for spot; 12¾@12¾c for July. Baltimore is quoted at 12¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Remain unchanged at $1 30@1 35 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 22, closing 2½.—Petroleum is without decided change, with refiners quite firm in their views. Sales are 5,500 barrels refined at 12¾c, and 2,000 barrels Baltimore delivery at 12¾c. The closing prices are as follows: Crude certificates, 109 bid; Pennsylvania, 6¾@6¾c for July; do in shipping order 9¾@9¾c. Refined 12¾c for prompt, and 12¾c for July 15th; casks 12¾@12¾c; naptha 8¾c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 12¾c for spot, and 12¾c for July 15th. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¾c.

TITUSVILLE, June 22.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet with a declining tendency. United opened at $1 12½ and declined to $1 10, at which figure it closed. Upper round closed at $1 35, and immediate shipment at the same figure. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 35
500 bbls, Upper round, spot	1 37½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, river	1 11½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells, river	1 12½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, river	1 08½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells, river	1 10
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells, river	1 05
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells, river	1 07½
1,000 bbls, Penna., at wells, river	07½
2,000 bbls, Penna., at wells, river	1 06¼
3,500 bbls, immediate ship ment	1 35
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 36¼
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 37½

TITUSVILLE, June 22.—Market quiet; quoted at $1 35.

OIL CITY, June 22.—Market quiet at $1 37¼. Hopkinsville, June 22.—Market quiet at $1 32½ @1 35.

TIDIOUTE, June 22.—Market quiet but firm at $1 32½@1 35.

PARKERS, June 22.—Market quiet. United at 36 shipment $1 32½@1 35.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Market quiet; standard white 12½c; cases 18c; crude 5½c; no sales until the Parkers offering.

RATES OF OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Consignor.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	20
Standard O Co	47
Livingston Bros	20
J A McKee & Son	20
John P Logan, Phila	15
King & Goodwin	20
Central Ref. Co	20
John P Logan, Phila	20
Total	183

General Merchandize.

ALES—The market is quiet at unchanged quotations as follows: X $8 00 ₱ barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; XXX $12 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; bbls, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stout in bbls, $12 00@13 00; Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 40@2 55 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 20@1 22 ₱ gallon.

BAGGING—There is a rather light trade doing at present. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 22c; California grain bags 8c; Eagle 10½c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ lb cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ lb cans $3 00; 1 ₱ lb cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 10 ₱ cans $50 00. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm. Choice hurl is quotable at 13@13½c ₱ lb; good do 11@12c; good to choice stalk braid 12@12½c; common do 10@11c. Broom trade steady. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common $2 50; No. 2 hurl $2 75; No. 4 $3 25; No. 5, $3 75; No. 6, $4 00; No. 7, $4 50; No. 8, $5 00; No. 9, $5 75; No. 10, $6 50. Whisks—Common, $1 40@1 50 ₱ doz; fancy, $1 60@1 75; Whisk brooms—Standard, $1 40@1 75 ₱ doz; Parlor and A No. 1, $2 25; Gilt edge, $2 75; Extra gilt edge, $3 00 ₱ doz.

BUTTER—Is dull and nominal at 15@16c ₱ lb; Eastern prints, 18@20c; Eastern rolls, 16@18c; Eastern brands $2 25@2 75 ₱ bbl; Michigan $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; Ohio, $3 00@3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

CRACKERS—There is a steady jobbing trade at unchanged prices, as follows:

American Fruit Biscuit	13	Honey Biscuit	13
Belfast	11	Ice Cream Cakes	14
Alexandra Nuts	14	Jersey Cakes	12
Almond Nuts	14	Lemon Jumbles	13
Boston Crackers, XX	8	Lemon Snaps	8
Boston Toast Crackers	9	Martha Washington	14
Bath	12	Milk Biscuit	8
Butter Crackers	8½	Rising Sun Butter	
Butter Crackers, Sea-Board	9	Crackers	9
Cracker Meal, in bulk	7	Nic-Nac, (same as Arrowroot)	16
Cracker Meal, ₱ doz. pound packages	96	N. Y. Water Crack's	6½
Cream Crackers	20	Orange Crackers	12
Congress Cakes	14	Orientals	13
Derby	14	Oyster Crackers, XX	6½
Fancy Combination	12	Oyster Crackers, XXX	6½
Ill shapes	12½	Oat-Meal Crackers	10
Fruit Jumbles	14	Pilot Crackers	6
Fruit Biscuit	12	Rose Butter	7½
Family Crackers	6	Soda Crackers, (in bbls)	9½
Family Crackers	7	(in boxes)	9½
Farina Crackers	8	Sugar Crackers	9
French Crackers	18	Sugar Crackers	9
Frosted Cakes	14	Sugar Crackers	12
Good Times, Vanilla	14	Sugar Jumbles	13
Flavored	14	Sugar Jumbles	13
Ginger Jumbles	11	Strawberry Cakes	14
Ginger Snaps	12	Strawberry Cake	14
Ginger Snaps, XX	8	Vienna Crackers	8
Ginger Cakes	11	Walnut Assorted	18
Ginger Bread Cakes	11	Water Crackers	8
Graham Wafers	19	Wintergreen Cakes	16
Graham Crackers	10	Wine Biscuit	14
Graham, (Cold Water)	8	Gin (Hunby & Palmer)	$4 75
Honey Jumbles	13	Gin (Old Tom)	4 75

HIDES—Is dull and nominal at 6½@7c ₱ lb; there is no dressed in market.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Hides are dull and depressed. Leather is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	30@33c	Oak harness, best	36@38c
Oak sole, heavy	30@33c	Oak harness cous	30@35c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Hemlock fair, ₱ doz	30@35c
Oak, slaughter ₱ pound	42@45c	Hemlock, ₱ doz	30@35c
Rough	32@36c	Hand leather ₱ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	32@36c	Hand leather ₱ lb	42@45c
Red sole B A heavy	32@36c	Waxed calf	90@$1 20
Red sole, slaughter	42@45c	Waxed upper	90@$1 20
Shoe skirting	42@45c	Waxed upper ₱ lb	42@45c
Black bridle ₱ doz	$72@$90	Kip, pad skins ₱ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle ₱ doz	$72@$90		

HIDES.

Green salted light	6½	Green salt kip	6@6½ c
Heavy steers	5@6½ c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
Green hides	5 c	Green salt hides	6½@7 c
Hides, cow and steer	5@7 c	Dry flint hides nominal	14 @20 c

LUMBER—The market continues quiet and unchanged. The trade in lumber from yards is dull at the following quotations:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$65 00
First common ₱ M	55 00
Second common	20 00
Third common	16 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	16 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common ₱ M	$70 00
Clear	80 00
Flooring boards	30 00
Partition boards	20 00
Sheeting on both sides	28 00
Sheeting on one side	25 00
Moulded weatherboarding	33 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	29 00
Rabbited paint panel	20 00
Hat-finish unplaned	18 00
Sprucewood, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 50
Lath	3 75

OILS—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 88@90c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 16c; carbon, 11½ degrees fire test, 14c; West Virginia (amber color), 60c. No. 2 engine (amber color), 56c; extra engine (dark), 50@46c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 25c. No. 1 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 16c; car oil No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 12c; residuum (prepared), $5 00; residuum (common), $4 00; axle grease, $7 00 ₱ gross, $1 75 ₱ box; ring m

THE SHERIFFALTY.

Re-Assembling of the Republican Convention.

ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT NOMINATION.

A Day and Night Session—Twenty-two Ballots Had With Little Change—General William Blakeley Proposed as a Compromise—Failure of all Attempts to Agree upon a Choice—The Chairman Adjourns the Convention at 3:20 A. M.—Delegates Satisfied With the Action Which They Declined to Take as a Body.

The Republican County Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff met at Library Hall yesterday morning at ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment and in compliance with a call published by the Chairman, Gen. Wm. Blakely.

Precautions had been taken to exclude all persons from the hall except delegates, candidates and reporters. The delegates were seated in the parquette, and none other than delegates were admitted to that part of the auditory. The candidates were permitted to take seats in the dress circle, while the officers of the convention and representatives of the press occupied seats on the stage. The arrangements were, in fact, excellent, and the delegates seemed pleased that they were now free from the outside interference with which they were annoyed at their meeting last week.

Chairman Blakely called the convention to order at eleven o'clock, and appointed Mr. Patterson, court crier, to call the roll. Each delegate, upon answering to his name, took a seat in the parquette.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

When the delegates had taken their seats, the Chairman made a brief speech, saying that as presiding officer he intended to give each one a fair, square deal, so that the nomination could be made in a satisfactory manner. He said the convention last week had been obstructed by a mob of at least two thousand. This hall had been rented by the candidates, in order to prevent a repetition of such scenes of disorder. The Speaker referred to the important campaign upon which the party were about entering, and the necessity of harmony to insure success. He said the candidates had held a consultation at his office during the week, and while all were in earnest in their aspirations, they would yield to the voice of the convention, and would give their cordial support to the nominee. He then announced that the convention was ready to proceed to business.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. J. S. Woodwell asked the Chair if he would inform the convention what position the report of the Committee on Contested Seats was in.

Chairman—The Chair decided the report adopted.

Mr. Woodwell—Then, Mr. Chairman, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Robb—Did the gentleman vote with the majority?

Mr. McCormick—I raise the point of order that as the gentleman did not vote with the majority, he had no right to make the motion.

Chair—The point is well taken.

Mr. Lare—I voted with the majority, and I move for a reconsideration.

Deputy Mayor Shaffer—Mr. Chairman, I would like to know if a ballot was not in progress when the adjournment?

Chair—I havn't any decision to make on your question. [Applause.]

Mayor Shaffer—I rise to a point of order. Chair—State it.

Mr. Shaffer—My point is that as a ballot was in progress at the time of adjournment that the first business is to proceed with the vote. A motion to reconsider is premature.

The Chair ruled the motion in order, as it had been seconded by several persons.

Mr. Littell—Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words. I move that the report of the contested seats occasioned the trouble. Now wouldn't it be better for harmony to take another vote on the question? If the people in each office to gag the people, it will cause unpleasantness at the election. Some have been admitted as delegates who have no right to vote.

Jerry Murphy—I move that that gentleman be appointed a committee to put such delegates out.

Mr. Lare said he could not see any objection to having another vote, and was about to make the motion when he was called to order by the Chair, who stated that the motion was to proceed with a ballot.

After some further discussion the motion to proceed to a ballot was put and carried.

Messrs. A. Rowand and J. S. Haymaker both claimed that they had been substituted by Mr. Schade, the delegate from Verona, brought.

A motion was adopted to refer the matter to a committee of three, and the Chair appointed Messrs. H. H. McCormick, Wm. C. Cook and Lieutenant Wilson as said committee.

After the committee had retired, Mr. James Hunter, of Allegheny, said he held in his hand a paper signed by Richard Perry appointing Dr. Gilmore as his substitute.

Park McKee—Oh, that's played out. Mr. Perry is not here, and that paper has been prepared in this convention.

The Chair decided that the substitution should not be received.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate, the first ballot resulting as follows:

W. J. Diehl	67	R. H. Fife	77
T. W. Lindsay	73		

Before the result was announced, the Committee on the Contested Seat from Verona borough reported in favor of admitting Mr. Rowand to a seat instead of Mr. Haymaker.

Captain Cook, from the committee, said that he, as a member, was opposed to the majority report, and said that Captain Haymaker had a paper signed by Mr. Schade, while that held by Mr. Rowand was not the signature.

The vote on the motion to adopt was then taken and the majority report was defeated, and the minority report admitting Captain Haymaker adopted.

SECOND BALLOT.

It was announced by the Chair that 112 votes were necessary to a choice, and the second ballot was taken with the following result:

Fife	77	Lindsay	72
Diehl	65	Cluley	9

B. Wachter, of the Thirteenth ward, was admitted as a substitute for Mr. Bigley, the delegate from Reserve township.

THIRD BALLOT.

Fife	78	Lindsay	71
Diehl	69	Cluley	5
Fife	76	Lindsay	74
Diehl	66	Cluley	7

The fifth ballot resulted about as the fourth.

SIXTH BALLOT.

During the call of the roll for the sixth ballot substitutes were offerered and objections made, which threw out several. The result was:

Fife	76	Diehl	67
Lindsay	73	Cluley	6

Just before the result was announced the Chair stated that the Democratic Convention had nominated R. H. Patterson. The report was received with cries of "He is easy to beat." "Let's put Lindsay against him;" "Fife can overtop him;" "Let's try Diehl," etc.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

In this ballot there were some slight changes:

Diehl	63	Lindsay	73
Fife	72	Cluley	8

Awaiting a further supply of tally sheets the convention received a recess of one o'clock for the space of ten minutes, which, however, lengthened out to half an hour and was quite a relief.

On resuming, the question of dropping the lowest on the list of candidates was again brought up and caused confusion and discussion.

Mr. Hunter contended that he and all other delegates had a right to vote for whom they pleased, and the convention or majority had no right to close out a delegate from voting for whom he pleased.

Mr. Hunter, of Allegheny, also protested against any such action.

The eighth ballot was then proceeded with directly, there being but few changes. Following is the result of the

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Diehl	65	Lindsay	75
Fife	77	Cluley	6

NINTH BALLOT.

The ninth ballot was proceeded with, without delay, and resulted,

Diehl	64	Fife	75
Lindsay	73	Cluley	5

EFFORTS TO ADJOURN.

The tenth ballot was ordered amid confusion, but quiet was obtained by H. H. McCormick, Esq., who mounted one of the chairs and addressed the convention.

He said he was gratified upon witnessing the tenacity with which the delegates held to the men of their choice. He was satisfied, however, as must be every man in the convention, that there was no possibility of a nomination this evening. Now, Mr. Chairman, said the speaker, while I have no personal preference in the matter, and will heartily and earnestly support our candidate whoever he may be, I, in the interest of the party, I move that this convention adjourn until the 10th of September next.

The remarks of Mr. McCormick were listened to attentively, but when the conclusion was reached and his object known, there were cries of no! no! from all parts of the house. Many delegates rose to their feet and much confusion prevailed.

The Chair rapped his gavel and called order. When comparative quiet was restored a motion was made to drop the candidate having the lowest vote after the next ballot. A motion to adjourn for two weeks was received with cries of No! No!

The chair insisted upon quiet and required delegates to take their seats. Gen. Blakely then stated the question to be the motion of Mr. McCormick to adjourn until 10th September.

Several motions were made, but that of Powers was entertained by the Chair, viz. to lay the motion upon the table. The motion to lay upon the table was put and declared carried.

A motion to proceed with another ballot and that at its close, in case of failure to nominate, the lowest candidate be dropped, was then made.

Much confusion again prevailed in consequence of this and many objections to dropping were uttered.

Mr. Barker moved to indefinitely postpone the question of dropping candidates. The motion was put and prevailed.

The call of the roll was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

TENTH BALLOT.

Fife	75	Diehl	64
Lindsay	70	Cluley	5

The announcement of the tenth ballot was received with confusion, and a motion to proceed with another ballot was promptly put and carried.

A motion to adjourn was also put but cried down. The eleventh ballot was then proceeded with, and it resulted as follows:

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Diehl	65	Fife	73
Lindsay	73	Cluley	7

The result of this baliot was received with applause and laughter, and another ballot was ordered, which, with little interruption, was completed, and announced as follows:

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Diehl	65	Fife	75
Lindsay	73	Cluley	5

There was great confusion upon the announcement and motions to adjourn were almost drowned out of hearing. After a short interval the Chair required delegates to be seated and put a motion by Captain Haymaker that another ballot be proceeded with. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Hunter, of Allegheny, again advocated adjournment, until, as he said, "these candidates fix this thing up among themselves." We have been here all day and no particular change has been made.

Mr. Reed moved to adjourn for one hour after the next ballot.

The ayes and nays were then called by many amid much confusion. Mr. Hunter called for the question on his motion, but the Chair ruled it out of order pending a ballot.

Mr. Magee then moved that the question be first after the announcement of the next ballot and that the ayes and nays be called. Carried.

A delegate protested against adjournment, saying that the country delegates could not come to the city every day.

Martin Shafer said there were few country delegates present, they having departed and left substitutes.

A FIGHT AND ARREST.

The call of the roll was commenced, but had not proceeded far when a difficulty occurred between delegates at the central entrance to the parquette and an arrest was made, causing great excitement and bitter feeling. After the arrested party had been taken away the confusion continued, and there were criminations and recriminations in the convention.

The Chairman threatened to have any disorderly person ejected, and said he would commence the prosecution of the party who raised the disturbance just quieted. Quiet was restored, and the call was proceeded with. The vote was announced as follows:

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Diehl	61	Fife	74
Lindsay	73	Cluley	7

A motion was made to proceed with another ballot, but the question on Mr. Magee's motion was called.

The motion was amended to adjourn, to meet at the call of the Chairman, and that ten days' notice be given.

After some discussion, when it was proposed to call the ayes and nays, Mr. Lare moved to proceed with another ballot, and was backed by a country delegate, who said he was prepared to stay a week to make a nomination. The motion was declared out of order, and the ayes and nays were called, resulting 67 for and 124 against, so that the work of balloting was to proceed.

The fourteenth ballot was then ordered to proceed, and during its progress many delegates left to catch the afternoontrains. There were many "substitutes" voting, and the calls to show up were frequent. Following is the result of the

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Diehl	63	Fife	73
Fife	73	Cluley	8

PROPOSITION TO ADJOURN SINE DIE.

After the announcement, motions were made to proceed to another ballot, to adjourn to allow the Chairman and Secretary a few minutes to get up their returns, and yet many delegates were clamorous for continuing the call of the roll. A motion to vote next by ballot was made but not entertained, and the following, sent up to the Chair, was hooted at when read:

WHEREAS, The Democratic Convention has this evening nominated a candidate for County Treasurer; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn, and that the nomination of Sheriff and County Treasurer be referred to the future convention, to be called hereafter by the proper County Committee.

The resolution was laid upon the table.

The tenth ballot were relieved by C. B. Magee, John H. Hare and Vincent Miller, and the call of the roll on another ballot proceeded.

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Diehl	62	Fife	73
Lindsay	68	Cluley	6

Another ballot was immediately ordered and the call proceeded. The result was:

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Diehl	58	Fife	72
Lindsay	63	Cluley	6

Motions were made to proceed with the ballot, to drop the candidate having the lowest number of votes, adjourn, etc.

It was claimed that the question of dropping candidates could not be taken up, having been indefinitely postponed under the resolution of Mr. Barker.

The Chairman decided that the matter could be taken up, and strong objections were made, resulting in some loud talk on the several sides and considerable confusion.

The motion was put, but the Chair was unable to decide as to the result of the vote.

The ayes and nays were called and ordered by the Chairman, but before the roll commenced the Chairman stated the question to be that after the next ballot the lowest candidate be dropped.

The ayes and nays were then called, and before the roll call had been concluded it was so evident that the motion was defeated, that the call was stopped.

A motion to reconsider the motion thus lost was then made, but the Chairman declared it out of order. This ruling was objected to, and considerable sharp talk on parliamentary rules ensued, some remarks being discourteous to the Chair.

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

The call of the roll for a further ballot was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

Diehl	64	Fife	71
Lindsay	67	Cluley	8

When the result was announced there were the usual emotions and excitement.

John H. Hare offered the following:

WHEREAS, There have been seventeen ballots, with no result, and in order that all the delegates be permitted to return to their homes,

Resolved, That each candidate before this convention be permitted to select three persons, and they after consultation report to this convention an adjournment to some day to be agreed upon.

The paper was received with a storm of cries, and a motion was made to lay it on the table, which was declared carried.

Mr. McCormick, when he could be heard, offered the following:

WHEREAS, This convention has failed, after a long series of ballots, and as there is no prospect of a choice of candidate for Sheriff; therefore,

Resolved, That the convention adjourn, and that the Chairman be instructed to report the result to the County Executive Committee for such action as that body may deem proper and necessary.

This paper was received with another noisy storm, and, amid much confusion, it was laid on the table.

Some member renewed the motion to adjourn to September 10th, and it was again voted down.

Soon after the Chairman ordered the eighteenth ball. During its progress another difficulty arose and a man, not a delegate, was arrested and taken out by the police for striking a member of the convention. Much excitement ensued and considerable time was lost.

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

When completed the vote was read, as follows:

Diehl	65	Fife	73
Lindsay	67	Cluley	7

After further talk and motions, as previously, another ballot was ordered and proceeded with, with various interruptions, and resulted as follows:

NINETEENTH BALLOT.

Diehl	63	Fife	73
Lindsay	64	Cluley	7

Pending the announcement of the last ballot the Chairman addressed a few words to the convention. He said, in the continued balloting since half past ten o'clock in the morning there had been but little change, and it seemed to be unnecessary to continue it. If something was not soon arrived at he would feel it obligatory upon him to adjourn the convention.

Once the Charman was interrupted and Mr. Elliott objected and said that the Mr. Blakeley should have a respecful hearing.

Mr. Blakeley said he might have made a mistake but he had endeavored to treat all fairly and would continue to do so. Great applause.

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

This ballot was proceeded with, and at a quarter to 2 o'clock, A. M., the result was announced as follows:

Diehl	71	Lindsay	71
Fife	71	Cluley	7

After the announcement, there was another intermission during which there was good feeling displayed among the delegates.

GEN. BLAKELEY PROPOSED.

This intermission lengthened into more than half an hour, and the good feeling continued. During this time the proposition was made, as a compromise and to end the trouble that had so long existed, to nominate Gen. Wm. Blakeley, presiding officer of the convention, for Sheriff. Prominent delegates started the proposition, it being evident that no conclusion could be arrived at upon the candidates before the convention, while no question or resolution touching an adjournment would be listened to by the majority. General Blakeley was taken back when the proposition was made to him, and hardly knew how to take it. He had been elected a delegate, had stuck to him through every ballot, and had had no idea of any other course. To suggest himself as a candidate was certainly a complete surprise. He wished to do justice to the candidate for whom he was elected and desired to subserve the best interests of the Republican party. Mr. Blakeley asked time for consideration, but at once stated emphatically that he would not agree to it unless all the candidates were satisfied.

After some time had been consumed in consultation among the candidates and their friends, and, indeed, before they had concluded, Mr. Elliott moved that, inasmuch as they had failed to effect a nomination, Gen. Wm. Blakeley be nominated by acclamation.

There were cries of no! no! and no further action was taken. Mr. Blakeley made no response to the movement.

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

After a little further delay, the twenty-first call was made, and, when concluded, the vote was announced as follows:

Diehl	62	Fife	79
Lindsay	68	Cluley	8

Noise and confusion again reigned and much bickering prevailed.

Mr. Elliott said he, with others, was willing to do anything for harmony, either to continue balloting, to adjourn for a fixed day or *sine die*, or to withdraw his candidate and nominate a new man. "Let us," said the speaker, "nominate General Blakely, a man with a good war record and one whom we can elect."

This announcement was received with great cheers and clapping, together with hisses and words of disapprobation.

When order had been restored General Blakeley said he was not a candidate for Sheriff. He was a delegate and had done all he could do for him.

A country delegate—I move we refer this matter back to the people. We have tried for two days and nights to nominate a candidate but have failed. We have disgraced the Republican party.

Confusion again followed and the Chairman in response to calls ordered another ballot. It was nearly three o'clock, and half an hour was consumed in the call. The result of this, the

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT,

was

Diehl	63	Fife	72
Lindsay	66	Cluley	8

Pending the announcement of the vote Gen. Blakeley consulted friends in the interest of the party, and as a consequence as soon as he read the result of the twenty-second ballot, at 3:20 A. M., he declared the convention adjourned subject to his call. This was accepted with resignation by nearly all the delegates, and they quietly dispersed.

THE DEMOCRACY.

COUNTY CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

A Full Ticket Placed in Nomination—A Protracted Session and a Noisy Time—The Candidates Generally Weak Ones.

The representatives of the Democracy assembled in County Convention at Lafayette Hall, yesterday morning, to make up a ticket for the support of the "unterrified" on the fall campaign of this year. The convention was called for ten o'clock, but it was about a quarter to eleven before the meeting was called to order. Delegates and reporters were furnished with tickets of admission, and policemen were stationed at the entrance to the building, on the stairway and at the door of the hall, to prevent disturbance and to exclude those not having a right to seats on the floor of the convention. The outside Democracy was allowed to look down upon the deliberations from the benches of the gallery.

John H. Bailey, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order, and put the question whether a temporary Chairman was desired, or whether he should act as such. It was decided to elect no temporary Chairman, and Mr. Bailey accordingly proceeded to get the large and unwieldy body into working order. The following were elected temporary Secretaries: Frank M. Teufel, E. J. Roberts, W. Farley, J. R. Hunter, D. H. Jones and D. C. Bowers. T. J. O'Leary was also proposed as a Secretary, but the convention rejected his services by an overwhelmsive vote. James Semple, F. M. Hutchinson and A. Pauline were elected tellers.

A committee, consisting of R. W. Guthries, S. R. Fife, Wm. McCarthy, Victor E. Pauline and W. J. Means was appointed on credentials. This committee after a committee retired they discovered that the number of contests was so large that it would be impossible to complete their work in any reasonable time. The many of these contests were said to have been on bogus credentials. It was, on motion, agreed that the Chair appoint another Committee on Credentials, which, Committee No. 2 was as follows: J. G. Rolshouse, E. Porter, M. H. Markle, Jos. A. O'Neal, and John Grant. Afterwards the name of W. P. Ilgen was substituted that of M. H. Markle. About half an hour of uneventful waiting upon the two committees to report, Chairman Bailey announced that he would proceed to call the convention to order, and this was done with evident satisfaction.

At twenty minutes past two Chairman Bailey reconvened the convention and announced that the second committee appointed on contested seats had submitted their report. The following delegates were announced by the committee as admitted to seats: W. J. McFeeridge, Ninth ward; James Leonard, Fifth ward; A. P. Larkin and Jas. McMurray, of Mifflin township; Charles Lourz, Sixth ward; Richard Fuhrer, Twelfth ward; Joseph Hart and Jerome Raum, Sharpsburg. Four of the committee recommended that Maloy, from the second precinct of the Seventh ward, against Joseph Stokely. Maloy was rejected by a vote of 56 to 122, and Mr. Stokely was admitted. After a delay of over half an hour the first committee appeared in the hall with their report which was as follows: Wm. McBride, First precinct, Eighth ward; Marion H. Markle, Second precinct, Second ward; H. A. Freyvogle, First precinct, Fourteenth ward; Jos. Voegel, Third precinct of Fourteenth ward; John Burke, Second precinct, Twenty-fourth ward; J. Carmack, First precinct, Twenty-fourth ward; W. Douglass, First precinct, Upper St. Clair; and Faunda Hall, of Wilkinsburg Borough; J. W. Donald, Fourth precinct, Eighth ward; Martin Fagan, Second precinct, Twenty-seventh ward; H. Murphy, First precinct, Thirteenth ward; Albert Stehle, First precinct, Third ward; F. Gildes, Second precinct, Third ward; Mike McSwiggen, First precinct, Fourteenth ward; Jas. Stewart, Fifth precinct, Third ward, Allegheny.

Mr. Hunter presented the affidavit of Stephen Walker to the effect that William F. McBride was not elected by the Democrats of his district, but that his main support came from Republicans and "mugwugers," and that Mr. Fitzgibbon was duly elected and entitled to his seat. This was followed by an animated discussion, during which disorderly manifestations were indulged in by the delegates. A vote was taken on the question, resulting in favor of Mr. McBride, and he was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, Mr. Bailey was retained as permanent Chairman. The temporary secretaries and tellers were retained.

Mr. B. C. Sawyer offered a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth the order in which nominations for county officers were to be made, viz.: Sheriff, Clerk of Courts, Commissioner, Register, Recorder, Controller, Treasurer and Director of the Poor.

The following were placed in nomination for Sheriff: R. H. Patterson, Henry B. Long, Peter Fairley, Henry Large and Wm. McCormick. The convention proceeded to a first ballot, which resulted as follows:

Patterson	124
Long	78
Fairley	18
Large	18
McCormick	3

Mr. Martin Kearney, representing the 2d precinct of the First ward, previous to the announcement of the result, changed his vote from Fairley to Patterson. Patterson nominated by acclamation, the requisite number to nominate, there being 265 votes cast, a second ballot was ordered. Before the call of the roll the name of Wm. McCormick was withdrawn. After two or three names had been called Mr. Fairley stepped forward and withdrew his name and moved that Mr. Patterson be nominated by acclamation. The Chairman accepted his resignation but refused to entertain his motion, he not being a member of the Convention.

The following is the result of the second ballot:

Patterson	156
Long	98
Large	8

When Patterson's vote reached 133 votes, securing his nomination, the fact became known to some of his delegates sitting near the reporters table, who broke out into an uproar of applause. This was checked by the Chairman, and the secretaries proceeded with the ballot. Upon the announcement of the result the applause was almost deafening. Mr. Hutchinson having made himself heard amidst the din, moved that the nomination be made unanimous. This was carried, followed by cries for Patterson; the latter, however, did not respond.

The Chairman announced that the next business was the nomination of a candidate for Clerk of the Courts. Messrs. James P. O'Neil, Joseph M. Carson and Frank Lee were named. Following is the result of the ballot:

O'Neill	94
Carson	45
Lee	105

There being 224 votes and 113 necessary to a choice, no one received the nomination.

At the conclusion of this ballot, Mr. Sawyer moved that the convention adjourn until Thursday morning at ten o'clock. This was amended by substituting Saturday. The amendment, as well as the original motion, was lost.

Before the second ballot was taken it was agreed that the candidate having the highest number of votes be declared the nominee of the convention. The ballot resulted as follows:

O'Neill	124
Lee	96
Carson	3

This decided the contest for this office in favor of Mr. O'Neill.

The next thing in order was the nomination of candidates for Commissioner. The following names were placed before the Convention: Wm. Magee, Jacob Lashell, James Irvin, Henry Gerber, John O'Reilly, H. S. Ackley, John M. Johnston, Charles Bryson and G. W. Bausman. It was agreed that the two highest on the first ballot should receive the nomination. The following is the vote:

Irvin	115
O'Reilly	111
Lashell	108
Magee	43
Ackley	16
Bausman	40
Bryson	4
Garber	4

Messrs. Irvin and O'Reilly having received a plurality of the votes cast were nominated. The nominations were, on motion, made unanimous. Here considerable confusion ensued, during which a motion was made to adjourn until Monday at 10 o'clock. This was amended, to-morrow being substituted for Monday. A motion was then made to lay on the table. Pending this the announcement was made that there was no gas in the building and it would be impossible to continue the session. While the vote was being taken the delegates became quite boisterous. The motion was laid on the table, the irrepressible Democracy determining to continue their session, gas or no gas.

The ball therefore kept a rolling, and Alex Mcfarland, Ringold Mitchell and Samuel Neely were named for Register and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Before the ballot was taken, a delegate named John Grant said that as there were so many outsiders on the floor, and so much disorder, that it was impossible for candidates to get justice, and as the convention refused to adjourn he would leave it.

A motion was then made and carried, that all the offices be included in the ballot, and E. Giles, Jerome S. Bonner and W. H. Stoughton were nominated for Recorder.

Wm. H. Meehling was then nominated for Controller by acclamation.

For Treasurer, James English, J. C. Bryant, C. H. Paulson and Paul Hugus were nominated.

For Director of the Poor, Wm. Franey, Charles Bryson, Henry S. Ackley and H. R. Hunter were nominated.

During the reception of these names the entire convention was in a state of commotion, most of the delegates endeavoring to speak at once, delegates, candidates and outsiders rushing to and fro, talking and gesticulating in the wildest manner.

Chairman Bailey, after considerable effort, made himself heard and said that if the convention continued so tumultuous he would be compelled to adjourn it. This restored comparative order. After an agreement that the candidates receiving the highest number of votes should be the nominative officers, the ballot was proceeded with. The name of C. H. Paulson was withdrawn at the commencement of the ballot.

The result of the convention was exceedingly tedious and tired out the county representatives, a large majority of whom withdrew. Although the taking of the vote was attended with considerable confusion, the enthusiasm seemed to have died out. When darkness set in, it was discovered that there was gas in the building, and the stage was lighted up, enabling the Secretaries to proceed. The ballot consumed a vast amount of time, and it was half past eight o'clock when it was finished. Following is the result for

REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

McFarland	85
Mitchell	48
Neely	12

TREASURER.

English	108
Hugus	36
Bryant	1

RECORDER.

Giles	106
Bonnet	31
Stoughton	4

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Hunter	14
Franey	6
Bryson	41
Ackley	8
Bausman	40

On motion the nominations of McFarland, English, Giles and Hunter were made unanimous.

Mr. Sawyer offered a resolution to the effect that the new County Committee be empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur on the ticket. This was carried.

The thanks of the convention were on motion extended to President Bailey.

Mr. Joseph R. Hunter then read the following:

The financial distress and bankruptcy now felt in all parts of the country impelatively demand that steps be taken towards restoring to its old basis the earlier policy of the National and State Governments on the question of the currency; therefore be it resolved by the Democracy of Allegheny county, in convention assembled, that the only true and safe is the Democratic doctrine, and the only solution for our troubles, public and private, is

1st. Gold and silver, the only legal tender in currency and trade for all coin.

2d. Steady steps towards specie payments: No step backward.

This was tabled by a decisive vote, when Mr. Hunter remarked that they would see the time when they would regret their action.

The convention then adjourned, the delegates who had stuck to the end evidently being glad to get away.

MAGEE VS. McCARTHY.

The Court will not Compel Councils to Swear in the Democratic Claimant for the Mayoralty.

Judge Kirkpatrick yesterday rendered the decision of the Common Pleas No. 2, in the application of Christopher Magee, for a mandamus to compel the City Councils to administer the oath of office to him. Relator's counsel took the position that Councils should administer the oath to him, to enable him to demand the office from the *de facto* incumbent, as a preliminary step to obtaining a *quo warranto* to test the right of McCarthy to the office.

The Court is of the opinion that the swearing in of Mr. Magee by Councils would be something more than has been indicated as the position of the relator, or in other words, that it would be an official recognition of his right to the office. It is further of the opinion that upon Councils having refused to administer the oath of office to Mr. Magee he could go before an Alderman and be sworn in, and the oath would have as much effect as though it had been administered by Councils themselves. The decision is made without any reflection to either party, and the course for Mr. Magee to take now, as intimated by the Court in its decision, is to have himself sworn in by an Alderman or some other officer of the law, and upon being duly qualified, to demand the surrender of the office. The demand will, of course, be refused, when Mr. Magee will have a right to proceed by a *quo warranto*, and the Court then having the question in proper shape, will determine it.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The case of Wm. Knock, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of James M. Vandevort, was allowed to be settled on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

Mrs. Sarah Roberts, indicted for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a pernicious dog, was acquitted and the costs divided. Maurice Wallace was the prosecutor. The defendant was directed to make way with the dog.

The jury is out in the case of John Loftis, indicted for larceny on oath of John J. Williams.

John Coine was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by John Moore. A *nolle pros.* was allowed as to Peter Burke, who was jointly indicted with Coine.

R. McCobray was acquitted of maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a ferocious dog, and the costs were divided. Charles Stratton was the prosecutor.

The jury is out in the case of Charles Hemers, indicted for larceny on oath of John McDermott.

On payment of costs by defendant a *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of John Enders, indicted for malicious mischief and cruelty to animals, on oath of Andrew English.

Charles Beerkeeper is on trial on a charge of false pretense.

Sabbath School Convention.

The Presbyterian Sabbath Schools of this city met in convention yesterday morning, in the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street.

Rev. S. M. Henderson was appointed Chairman and Rev. J. M. Jennings Secretary.

After devotional exercises Rev. J. J. Beacom delivered an address on "Missionary Aspects of the Sabbath School Work at Home."

The subject was then discussed by Rev. Holland, of Bellefield, Rev. S. J. Fisher, Rev. Dr. Scovel, Rev. F. Wotring, Rev. John Gillespie, Rev. Lippert and others.

The next subject was upon the "Missionary Aspects of Sunday School Work Abroad," and it was introduced by Rev. Wm. O. Campbell.

Rev. Mr. Holland, who came as a representative of the Foreign Sabbath School Association, suggested a method of employing evangelical persons to organize Sabbath schools. He stated that in Germany there are 1,200 schools, with 8,000 scholars, after ten years of hard labor. France has 900 schools, containing 41,520 scholars; Spain 1,000 scholars in twenty schools; Italy, nine sy schools; Switzerland, 50,000 scholars gather into Sabbath schools.

Mr. Bennett Tyler was of the opinion that the Sunday school should underlie all the activities and energies of church work. Attendance should be urged, and the scope of the work broadened out.

After prayer by Rev. John Gillespie, the meeting adjourned to convene again at two o'clock.

The afternoon and evening sessions were occupied in the discussion of various Sunday school topics. The topics discussed last evening were: "The Teacher's Office," by Rev. J. Bennett Tyler; "Lessons and Experiences of the Last Six Months," by Rev. S. J. Fisher and others.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 22, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath'r
7 A. M.	29.875	72	67	S.	Gentle	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.835	82	55	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
9 P. M.	29.808	73	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.831 | Highest thermom... 82
Mean thermometer.. 77 | Lowest thermom... 68
Rainfall.....17

THE WORLD'S GREAT NEED

Baccalaureate Address of Chancellor Woods

Before the Faculty and Students of the Western University of Pennsylvania, June 22, 1875.

More than 1800 years ago, on a lonely hill-top of Galilee, sat one known to have been born and reared in humble circumstances, pronouncing to a group of peasants truths which have since by universal consent, been deemed the sublimest utterances of earth. As we look upon that listening throng, we see nearest the speaker a few illiterate men upon whose wondering ears fall these words, "Ye are the light of the world." To those humble men how utterly incomprehensible seemed this encomium, and to the learned and mighty of that age how absurd!

If we scrutinize more closely the condition and character of the men thus addressed, we shall look in vain for wealth, high station, learning or military prowess, and we shall find that simply and only because they were *good* men were they called by unerring wisdom, "the light of the world."

Between light and goodness there is a close analogy. They are both absolutely essential, the one to the natural, and the other to the moral world.

There was a time when darkness was upon the face of the deep; when there was neither herb, nor tree, nor moving creature that had life. God said "light be," and the heavens were clothed with beauty, the earth with verdure, and sea and land rejoiced in animated being.

From the time when that creative word was spoken until now, the influence of light has been powerful and unceasing. We can hardly conceive of the gloom and utter desolation that would follow the withdrawal of this influence. Without it there could be no life of plant, or animal; the lovely flower would lose its attraction, the diamond its value; the ruby would cease to glow, and the stars would disappear.

"Without light there would be neither
Day, nor the sweet approach of even or morn,
Or sight of vertal bloom or summer rose,
Or flocks or herds, or human face divine,
But clouds instead, and ever-during dark."

Light gives safety and a feeling of security. It is when darkness broods over the earth that the fierce animal and the corrupt man go forth for their prey, robbing and burning our dwellings, and doing deeds of darkness." The morning light exposes their evil deeds. Light, dispelling the gloom of night, brings gladness and hope to the tempest-tossed mariner, making the waves seem less lofty and the winds less fierce. When we consider the dependence of all animated nature upon light, not only for its growth and beauty, but for its very existence, we need not wonder that in the early ages of the world man was seen bending before the glorious luminary, which converts the wilderness of darkness with which night covers the earth—night, so full of horrors, into a visible and lovely Paradise—and worshiping it as the God of Nature.

Light is not more essential to the natural world than goodness is to the moral world. Men possessing strong, even intellectually vigorous, men learned in science, men skilled in art, men refined and accomplished as needed and useful in every age and in every country. But what should any increase of such we can conceive of the world's going forward; there is no special want of such. *Good* men to use this power of body, mind and heart aright, to direct all this force to worthy ends, to withstand error, to advocate truth, to oppose fraud and dishonesty, to detect and punish crime and falsehood, to be the very salt of society, goodness is what the world specially needs. It is generally believed that the tendency of learning is to produce virtue and morality. But if mere learning is unpanded under the nurture of literature and science, while his moral sense is unheeded and rots perish, he may become a pest to society. Sir James Mackintosh once remarked that there "never was a greater error than the supposition that knowledge is immediately connected with virtue." There no such doubt or difference of opinion as to the tendency of goodness. It is directly antagonistic to vice and crime, operating with its full force against them, or like the silent rising of the vapor which forms clouds of beauty and splendor giving dew and rain to refresh and invigorate all life, so gradually rendering objects beautiful, mighty and repulsive, attractive and useful.

Power, force simply is not what the world needs. Recent science teaches that force is a constant quantity. So the moral as well as the natural world the great want is the correct use of the force we have—the turning of it in the right direction. Physical force may carry devastation and ruin far and near; art may be used to corrupt and destroy. The influence of truly good men will always tend to convert the force to the best and good and thus promote the security and highest welfare of individuals and society; good men sustain the same relation to the world now that they did 1800 years ago—the light of the world then, they are the light of the world now. They constitute all that is lovely and attractive, and in purity, their brightness, their benevolence that render life desirable or society possible. It has been well said "the world has no wealth to be compared with that of a good and great man whose influence is exerted in the cause of righteousness."

Light and goodness are alike pervasive. Light pervades all space. The particles in the darkest bright surfaces on the earth and the silver moon reflect it. Its swift messengers travel thousands of years to reveal to us distant worlds. A single ray of light admitted into a darkened room is reflected in every direction so as to illuminate more or less all objects in it.

"So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

A single good deed, much more an entire life of good deeds is reflected from one individual to another, one nation to another, and from one age to another, so that all people in all times may feel its influence. Even the countenance of a good man is a power for good, and consciously or unconsciously effects all who behold it. One glimpse of the face of Washington seen by Lamartine when a young man affected him throughout all his life. We can often trace the power of a single word and a single sentence, even in multitudes. "A single sentence has formed a